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The Ladies' Garment Worker, Volume 8 (1917)

The Ladies' Garment Worker

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The Ladies' Garment Worker, Volume 8, Issue 11

International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union (ILGWU)

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The Ladies' Garment Worker, Volume 8, Issue 11

Description

First published in April 1910, *The Ladies' Garment Worker* was the official publication of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union (ILGWU) through 1918. The journal appeared monthly and included sections in English, Italian, and Yiddish. *The Ladies' Garment Worker* was discontinued at the end of 1918 and replaced in January of 1919 by the new weekly journal of the ILGWU, *Justice*.

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Publisher

International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union (ILGWU)



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**International Ladies' Garment
Workers' Union**

31 Union Square, New York

Directory of Local Unions

LOCAL UNION	OFFICE ADDRESS
1. New York Cloak Operators.....	857 Broadway, New York City
2. Philadelphia Cloakmakers.....	244 S. 8th St., Philadelphia, Pa.
3. New York Piece Tailors.....	9 W. 21st St., New York City
4. Baltimore Cloakmakers.....	1023 E. Baltimore St., Baltimore, Md.
5. New Jersey Embroiderers.....	144 Bergenline Ave., Union Hill, N. J.
6. New York Embroiderers.....	133 2nd Ave., New York City
7. Boston Hat Makers.....	38 Causeway St., Boston, Mass.
8. San Francisco Ladies' Garment Workers.....	352—19th Ave.
9. New York Cloak and Suit Tailors.....	228 Second Ave., New York City
10. New York Amalgamated Ladies' Garment Cutters.....	7 W. 21st St., New York City
11. Brownsville, N. Y., Cloakmakers.....	1701 Pitkin Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y.
12. Boston Cloak Pressers.....	241 Tremont St., Boston, Mass.
13. Montreal, Canada, Cloakmakers.....	37 Prince Arthur, E. Montreal, Canada
14. Toronto, Canada, Cloakmakers.....	194 Spadina Ave., Toronto, Canada
15. Philadelphia Waistmakers.....	40 N. 9th St., Philadelphia, Pa.
16. St. Louis Dress Cutters.....	Fraternal Building, St. Louis, Mo.
17. New York Reformers.....	117 Second Ave., New York City
18. Chicago Cloak and Suit Pressers.....	1815 W. Division St., Chicago, Ill.
19. Montreal, Canada, Cloak Cutters.....	1178 Cadieux, Montreal, Canada
20. New York Waterproof Garment Workers.....	20 E. 13th St., New York City
21. Newark, N. J., Cloak and Suitmakers.....	103 Montgomery St., Newark, N. J.
22. New Haven Conn., Ladies' Garment Workers.....	83 Hollock St., New Haven, Conn.
23. New York Shirtmakers.....	231 E. 14th St., New York City
24. Boston Skirt and Dressmakers' Union.....	241 Tremont St., Boston, Mass.
25. New York Waist and Dressmakers.....	16 W. 21st St., New York City
26. Cleveland Ladies' Garment Workers.....	314 Superior Ave., Cleveland, Ohio
27. Cleveland Skirt Makers.....	314 Superior Ave., Cleveland, Ohio
28. Seattle, Wash., Ladies' Garment Workers.....	153—15th Ave., Seattle, Wash.
29. Cleveland Cloak Finishers' Union.....	314 Superior Ave., Cleveland, Ohio
30. Cincinnati Ladies' Garment Cutters.....	411 Elm St., Cincinnati, Ohio
32. Winnipeg Ladies' Garment Workers.....	Labor Temple, Winnipeg, Man.
33. Bridgeport Corset Workers.....	414 Warner Building, Bridgeport, Conn.
34. Bridgeport Corset Cutters.....	414 Warner Building, Bridgeport, Conn.
35. New York Pressers.....	228 Second Ave., New York City
36. Boston Ladies' Tailors.....	241 Tremont St., Boston, Mass.
37. Cleveland Cloak Pressers' Union.....	314 Superior Ave., Cleveland, Ohio
39. New Haven Corset Cutters.....	12 Parmelee Ave., New Haven, Conn.

(CONTINUED ON INSIDE BACK COVER)



Named shoes are frequently made in Non-Union factories

DO NOT BUY ANY SHOE

no matter what its name, unless it bears a plain and readable impression of this UNION STAMP

All shoes without the UNION STAMP are always Non-Union

Do not accept any excuse for absence of the UNION STAMP

BOOT AND SHOE WORKERS' UNION

246 Summer Street, Boston, Mass.

JOHN F. ROBIN, Pres.

CHAS. L. BAINE, Sec'y-Treas.

THE LADIES' GARMENT WORKER

PUBLISHED MONTHLY

Vol. VIII

NOVEMBER, 1917

No. 11

. Editorial by Benj. Schlesinger

WEEK WORK

Our General Executive Board at its recent sessions in Boston, decided to start an agitation for week work in all branches of our trades where the system of piece work is now in operation. The conviction that week work will bring us many advantages; that it will do away with some of the serious evils in our trades, has long since prevailed among the intelligent rank and file. Among the leaders of our unions there is no difference of opinion on the point. Let us indicate some of the advantages that we may expect from a change in the system of work.

1. Week work would abolish the haggling over work prices and all the troubles resulting from the method. *It is needless to dwell on this at length.* Every worker knows quite well what hardship and inconvenience are caused by the continual wrangling with the employers over piece prices; how difficult it is to get the proper price committees; how hard it is to avoid the underhand methods of tricky employers to deceive and get the better of the committees, and what bad blood is thereby created between the employers and workers, resulting in discharges and even frequent strikes. All this would disappear with the abolition of the system.

2. To a certain extent week work would mitigate the evil of sub-manufacturing. Now, while every shop is adjusting its own piece prices, it is impossible to prevent some shops doing the same work at lower wages. People vary in temperament and will-power. In one shop where the price committee is firm, courageous, composed of persons with strong character, it succeeds in gaining good wages. In another shop where the committee is weak and indifferent it consents to lower wages. Were the union ever so watchful it could not prevent it. When a question is left for determination to a large number of individual people each one will form a different decision, and in absence of uniformity of action the present system leads to competition among the workers. But under week work all this must disappear. The union will then have the sole task of enforcing the weekly scale in all shops alike, in small ones as well as in large ones, in sub-factories as well as in inside factories, and it will, beyond a doubt, succeed in maintaining this con-

trol over the shops. Then it will not take long to eradicate the competition between the workers of the various shops.

3. Week work would lighten the burden of our members. Under the piece work system they hurry and scurry until their strength is overtaxed. The idea that to secure larger earnings they must produce more garments, possesses their minds to such an extent that they drive their machines with all the energy left them. The week worker does not exert this mysterious driving force; he works in accordance with his natural strength. We do not wish to imply that under a system of week work all the workers, the less skilled as well as the high skilled, will earn equal wages. A weekly scale must be a minimum scale, and the high-skilled worker will be paid above the scale. This is the case in all well-organized trades, where the scale is strictly enforced. There are in every shop a certain number of workers whose wages are above the scale, because they are more efficient. It pays the employer to pay more to a good worker, and he does this willingly. The good worker, therefore, stands to gain much and lose nothing by a system of week work.

4. In the week-work might prolong the seasons. This is bound to happen, because it will be impossible to get as much work done in short seasons as at present. We do not say that it would bring a revolution in the trade and provide regular work throughout the year, instead of only at seasons. We quite realize that an industry the volume of which is determined by the style factor cannot furnish steady work all the year round. But it would be a great gain to us if we succeeded in extending the seasons by two months—that each season should start two weeks earlier and end two weeks later. Two months additional work in the year would be of considerable benefit to our members.

5. Last—and I consider this as most important,—week work would afford us the possibility of fortifying our union, extending its influence, rendering it powerful, bringing its aims and purpose more deeply and widely than ever into the lives of our members and drawing them into its service with stronger magnetic force.

The present weekly dues are mostly applied towards controlling the shops, employing a staff of business agents, maintaining offices and price adjusters, conducting shop strikes and adjusting disputes over prices. Why does the union need so many employees and officers? Why does the routine work of the union require so great an expense? Because of the complicated and delicate system of price adjustment, which causes no end of vexation. I have no doubt that two-thirds of the expense would be saved if we had week work throughout the trade.

If the union had an ample treasury the most urgent work, which for lack of funds is being neglected, would be accomplished. In the first place the union would be enabled to do more organizing work, by which it would be considerably strengthened. In recent years our trade has extended to all parts of the country. There are skirt and waist factories even in the South. Cloak shops are now to be found in many cities, large and small, all over the West. All these new centers must be organized without delay. To

undertake this work money is required. Week work in our organized cities will afford us the necessary means.

Secondly, the union must introduce benefit features. Our members should be paid sick benefit, out-of-work benefit and mortuary benefit. Every extensive union of American workers has such benefits for its members. This has a double effect: it is a direct boon to the members and it knits them together in a bond of faith and loyalty to the union. But the running expenses are now so heavy that it is not possible to think of introducing benefit features without substantially increasing the dues. But when week work, which does not necessitate a large running expense, will bring economy, it will enable us to introduce a system of benefit funds from the surplus left by the present dues payments.

Our General Executive Board felt certain that the agitation for week work would be crowned with success. The Board hoped that by the next fall season the change would be carried out. Indeed, the agitation for week work would now have been in full blast if not for the obstacle thrown in our path by the expelled Local No. 1. Those irresponsible individuals who have caused us many troubles have also prevented us from proceeding with this most important work.

The obstacle is, however, only temporary. We have no doubt that the cloak operators will shortly be with us again in the union with which all their brothers are affiliated. During the short time that the struggle has been going on the cloak operators had the opportunity to learn what kind of people are those who oppose us; what disgraceful methods they are capable of in order to gain their personal ends. The operators will all come back to the camp of their sisters and brothers with whom they have suffered and sacrificed together to build up the union, and then we shall, with united forces, strive to bring about all the improvements our present program calls for.

Cloak operators! Come and take your place as ever in the duly recognized ranks, and shoulder to shoulder let us march forward. There is a good deal of earnest and important work to do for you; for your brothers, for the other locals, for the entire labor movement. Don't permit a clique to turn you into tools for furthering their ambitions, their grudges or their pockets.

SUB-MANUFACTURING

The contracting and sub-manufacturing problem has been for some years occupying the attention of the Cloakmakers' Union and other unions in the ladies' garment industry. For years the problem has been discussed and propositions submitted for driving the contractors and sub-manufacturers out of the industry. It might be presumed that the problem is peculiar to our trades and that only in the ladies' garment industry are contractors and sub-manufacturers to be found. Such is, at any rate, the impression produced by the so-called theoreticians in our ranks, and we believe that many of the rank and file in the shops believe that this evil is specially annoying them; that in other trades nothing like it exists, and, therefore, other unions have

nothing to suggest in the way of a solution. This is a great mistake, and the quicker the masses of our people will recognize and admit their mistake, the better for them.

Contracting and sub-manufacturing exist nearly in all industries, large and small. Those trades which are immune from their influence are exceptions. There are trades in which contracting and sub-manufacturing are practically impossible, as mining, for example, or industries controlled entirely by one big trust, as in the oil and steel industries.

Turn to any trade we will and we shall find a well-developed and widespread contracting or sub-manufacturing system. Let us take as a case in point such thoroughly-well organized trades as the building and the printing trades. We find sub-manufacturers and contractors in all their departments. Most of the building construction companies do not put up the buildings through their direct employees but through contractors. The construction company takes the order for the entire building and employs contractors for the bricklaying, the painting, the plumbing, the carpentry. These contractors do the work on these jobs either directly through their own employees or they sublet part of their contracts to other contractors.

There are large printing establishments which give out work to numerous small printing shops—work which for various reasons—technical difficulties or purely business considerations—they are unable to do themselves. Similar conditions obtain in the cigar trade and elsewhere.

Yet we do not hear that in these unions there should be complaints about the contracting system. Their members do not discuss its causes or seek to abolish it. It makes no difference to them whether their employer has an Irish name and employs 500 work-people or has a foreign name and employs only five people. The International Typographical Union, one of the most powerful unions in the world, has never refused its label to a printer because he did not happen to employ a large number of people.

The reason for this is that these unions have from the beginning pursued one aim—a local, practical and direct aim—to secure union conditions in all their factories, whether large or small. Their position ever has been this: "We are not at all interested in the business schemes of our employers. Let them introduce any system they choose, or handle their business affairs in any way they care. All we care for is that union conditions should prevail wherever any of our members are employed; that they should everywhere get the union rate of wages and work the number of hours required by the union."

The International Typographical Union applies the same rule to all the employers in its trade. An employer is the same whether he employs 500 or five people; whether he makes all the work in his establishment or sends part of it out to other places. All that the union requires is that every employer, big or small, shall comply with its conditions.

We do not wish to enter here into a discussion as to whether theoretically it would be better for the workers that the trades they work in should be in the hands only of big manufacturers, and small shops and sub-factories should not be permitted to exist at all. Nor do we wish to discuss the question whether it is possible for a union to drive the small shops and sub-factories out

of business. Practical experience seems to indicate that it is not greatly to the advantage of the workers when their trade is in the hands of large industrial concerns. It is often impossible to organize such a trade. In this respect the steel and oil industries furnish an example. Since a great many years efforts have been made to organize the workers of these industries and it is still far from being accomplished. The same is true of the workers in the tobacco industry employed in the factories owned by the tobacco trust, and of all other workers whose employers do not fear the competition of other manufacturers.

And we are greatly in doubt as to the success of our union in abolishing sub-manufacturing. Our experience has proved this in the cloak trade. We have bent every effort, employed every means—agitation, negotiation, diplomacy and strikes—but without the least avail. The number of small manufacturers and sub-factories increases from year to year.

There is only one way—the way which has proved practical and successful in all other trades where the system prevails. This is, as already indicated above, to make no difference between large and small shops and deal with all alike—institute an efficient control, place them all under the strictest supervision of the union and enforce union standards, the same standards in all the shops.

There is not the slightest doubt that we can do this, provided we set to work with united and concentrated effort. To place all the shops under our control all the workers in the shops must close up their ranks.

Unfortunately we have in our union a group of people who want the organization to perform impossible stunts; to break through iron walls. This group consists of empty but noisy phrase-mongers. Our proposition of "organization and union control" is not revolutionary or radical enough for them. To carry out this proposition it is necessary to apply to the task energy and sustained thought. But as they are not capable of these qualities; as their sole ability lies in explosive phrases and in confusing the minds of the masses of our members, the only response coming from them whenever any practical plan is submitted is a shower of verbal abuse. The result is that the sub-factories do not diminish but rather increase in number.

Bringing the shops under the full supervision of the union is like taking a fortress, and one cannot take a fortress by abuse and denunciation. To accomplish this task persistent and arduous work is necessary, but this does not suit our faddists and dreamers. They prefer the easier course of verbal brimstone to inflame the passions.

The sub-manufacturing problem in our industry should be handled in the same manner as all extensive American unions handle it in their industries. Then our union will meet with similar success. Our slogan should be: "All shops are alike to the union; all shops must comply with union standards, regardless of their size or name."

SPREADING COLUMNNY ABOUT OUR UNION

The "Day" the Yiddish daily paper that from its start has declared it as its aim to preserve an impartial attitude on all political, industrial and national questions touching the Jewish masses—this "high principled" organ has taken upon itself the unholy duty of tearing asunder and breaking up the Cloak-makers' Union, which has been build up with so many sacrifices. Within the last year this paper has neglected no opportunity to instill the poison of strife into the ranks of the cloakmakers and to widen the breach which unfortunate circumstances have opened in our union.

The banner bearer of this crusade is Dr. Hourwich. But we do not now complain against him. Dr. Hourwich has a grudge against our union; and when he cherishes this feeling against anyone, it becomes an obsession to him, and he is ready with pen and tongue for ever to pursue the object of his hate. When the ire of Dr. Hourwich is aroused his better judgment becomes so clouded as to render him incapable of distinguishing between black and white. If Dr. Hourwich was not so blinded by his old hostility to our union he would now range himself on our side and help us to maintain the integrity and power of our union. We understand the attitude of Dr. Hourwich and are sorry for this trait of his nature. We likewise regret the unfortunate experience our union happened to have with him.

Why do the publishers of the "Day" permit Carl Fornberg to use *their columns as a means of striking personal capital out of them?* Is it possible that they have not read the scandalous articles that that paper has recently published about our union?

But what grudge has Carl Fornberg against our union? What do we owe him? What relations has he with our union or our union with him? Fornberg is not even familiar with the problems of our organization. He has never been to the pain the study them. He has always stood miles apart from our International affairs. Yet he has eagerly seized the opportunity to blackmail our union and under the pseudonym "A Bisno" spread scandal and falsehood concerning the officers of our organization.

Carl Fornberg at one time had quite considerable pretensions to being a Socialist, but these pretensions were not recognized in Socialist circles, and, therefore, he seemed to have determined upon blackmailing everything having close relations with the Socialist movement. Fornberg was once in the employ of the Jewish Daily Forward and was dismissed. Then he worked for the Chicago Jewish Labor World and met with similar fate. So, it seems, he holds us accountable for what he imagines as an "injustice" done him by other branches of the labor movement.

We confess that as a part of the labor movement we are in accord with the action of the "Forward" and that of the Jewish Labor World in sending Fornberg to his right about. We think, however, that it is quite unbecoming of this ink slinger to attempt undermining a union of 60,000 members because he has not been permitted to climb up to the front position in the movement. It would be unbecoming on his part even if he had been entitled to a front position, which he certainly was not.

On October 20, a meeting of shop chairmen was held at Beethoven Hall.

New York, with the object of bringing about peace in the ranks of the cloak operators. Two of the resolutions adopted read as follows.

That the executive board of the expelled Local No. 1 shall resign because of non-compliance with the International constitution and refusal to abide by the orders of the International authorities. A new executive board shall be elected, which shall not affiliate with the Joint Board until the Local No. 17 question has been settled.

The question is: If the shop chairmen are of the opinion that Local No. 1 should not reunite with the Joint Board until the Local No. 17 question is settled, which practically means that Local No. 1 need not comply with the decision of the General Executive Board, then why do they demand the resignation of the old Executive Board of Local No. 1?

The shop chairmen demand the resignation of the old Local No. 1 Executive Board for the reason that they violated the International constitution and refused to carry out the orders of its authoritative representatives. But why should not the shop chairmen themselves comply with the constitution and orders of the International? Is this right, brother shop chairmen?

* * *

We have no doubt that the shop chairmen are really anxious that peace shall prevail in our ranks. We know many of them personally and have great respect for their loyalty and devotion to the union. The trouble is, however, that they want to act in this unfortunate dispute like the dying woman who wished to confess her sins and summoned to her bedside both a Jewish rabbi and a Christian priest thinking that perhaps the Christians are right and perhaps the Jews are right.

As the representatives of the union in the shops; as men who are the supporting columns of our great and powerful union structure the shop chairmen are always expected to act in all affairs, in which the existence of the union is at stake, like men of conviction and not like old crones.

Local No. 1 had certain claims, and the International decided to investigate these claims, to give a hearing to all parties to the dispute, and settle the claims with fairness and in the best interest of our organization. But the International insisted that pending investigation and settlement Local No. 1 shall remain loyal to the organization and preserve its integrity. This the executive members of Local No. 1 refused to comply with. We have warned them and entreated them to act like honest union men. When, however, they treated our orders contemptuously no other course was left us than revoking their charter. Had the International pursued any other course it would not have been worthy of the name.

Election Day falls on Tuesday, November 6. We hope and expect that every citizen member of our great organization will do his duty and record his vote for the candidate of the Socialist Party, not only for our honored and beloved teacher and leader, Morris Hillquit; not only for our faithful and devoted brothers Elmer Rosenberg, Jacob Panken and William Karlin, who have assisted us in all our strikes and troubles, but for every single candidate of the Socialist Party. Ab. Shiplacoff; Joseph Whitehorn, Alexander Cohn, Adolph Held, Kramer, Cassidy, Lieverman and Samuel Orr are just as much entitled to your votes. They are all men of the working class, and, if elected they will represent no other interests than those of the working class. We hope and expect that our members will not forget to vote for the woman's suffrage amendment.

If, for instance, someone should propose to you, fellow workers, to make your employers shop chairmen in your shops—what would your answer be? Precisely the same answer you should give when you are asked to vote for Tammany, Fusion or Republican candidates. All these three parties are the parties of your employers; and if you have sufficient reasons to prevent your

employers ruling over you in the shops, how much more reason have you to prevent your employers ruling over your homes and families.

John A. Dyche—the same John A. Dyche who, three and a half years ago, had been ousted from the office of International Secretaryship—two weeks ago, came out in the American press with a charge against Morris Hillquit, that he receives unheard-of fees as legal adviser of our International Union. Hillquit in this year's campaign, is the candidate of the Socialist Party for city mayor and has good prospects of being elected; and as "John" hates the Socialists not less than our union people hate him, consequently he came out with this odious, slanderous statement in the hope of diverting the vote of the working population of New York from the Socialist Party.

In the summer of 1916, when 50,000 cloakmakers had been locked out of the shops the same tactless individual, in the desire to get even with the International, rushed to print with a statement in the papers that the cloakmakers are a "bunch" of syndicalists. His object at that time was to impress the city that the manufacturers were right in their contentions and thereby prevent a favorable settlement for the cloakmakers.

We then refrained from replying to his senseless vapourings, and will not even now take up the space of our official organ with a refutation. Three years ago, when we deprived him of his power for mischief, we surmised that he would sling mud at our union and its representatives when opportunity should offer. Therefore we were not surprised at his present outbreak. Let him do his worst; he cannot harm us.

Monday, November 12, the thirty-seventh annual convention of the American Federation of Labor will open in Buffalo, N. Y., and will continue in session for two weeks.

Our union is the fourth largest International affiliated with the American Federation of Labor. At this convention it will have 850 votes and will be represented by six delegates; namely, President Schlesinger, Sara Shapiro, J. Heller, Morris Detch, Alfredo Laporta and Ab. Rosenberg.

Several years ago, when Dr. Hourwich was compelled to resign as chief clerk for the Cloakmakers' Union he wrote an article in the *Freie Arbeiter Stimme*, in which he characterized Bisno as "an army chaplain who can only roll his eyes and utter a prayer with wounded, dying soldiers." Some weeks ago Dr. Hourwich improved on that characteristic of Bisno; he compared him to a being in a certain false messiah.

The truth about Bisno is that he is soft hearted, and when paid for it he is ready to play any desired part—the part of a false messiah, a wonder worker or even that of a god. Nature has given him a face which is capable of contortions and he assumes various disguises to suit every occasion.

While going to press with this issue of the *Ladies Garment Worker* the fifth quarterly meeting of our General Executive Board is being held in Windsor Hotel, Montreal, Canada. The committee appointed at the Boston meeting to investigate conditions in the cloak and reefer shops of New York, with the object of adjusting a jurisdictional dispute will present its report and recommendations at this meeting.

The investigation has been conducted by our Vice-Presidents Koldofsky and Schoolman under the direction of Dr. Frank F. Rosenblatt. Brothers Sapin of Local No. 1, Babitz of Local No. 9 and Heller of Local No. 17, have assisted the committee in its work.

THE SIGNIFICANCE OF THIS YEAR'S CAMPAIGN

By A. Rosebury

It has never happened before that the capitalist press should pay so much attention to every bit of news coming from the progressive labor ranks. In the past every movement, aside from big strikes, was systematically ignored, especially a Socialist political campaign. This year, however, the situation is altogether different.

The Russian revolution has directed the attention of the entire world to the great influence the Socialists in every country exercise over general politics, and all those who are eager to put a spoke in the wheels of human progress—reactionary governments, the idle rich, the exploiters, political bosses, politicians and the press supporting them all—all these have suddenly opened their eyes to the growing power of the Socialist forces that threaten to wrest the political power from their hands and introduce a better and more equitable order.

Though, owing to the war, the Socialist forces are not at present united internationally, the war has not weakened them nationally. On the contrary, it is urging them forward with additional impetus. To-day, after nearly three and a half years of world war, Socialist ideas prove their logic and truth with greater force than ever before.

What we see now in Europe and in America is a wide-spread awakening of the masses. The people are becoming daily more convinced that the affairs of the world have been sadly mismanaged. Everyone, young and old, is asking the puzzling question "WHY—why should we toil and moil and yet suffer? Why should the necessities of life have reached famine prices in this rich country of ours? Why should speculators, food gamblers, trust companies and profiteers be permitted to buy up and conceal the food products, to produce which they have played no personal part, then raise the prices and get rich at the expense of the people and the country?"

Questions such as these are asked in every household. Ordinary, uneducated people and even children ask in bewilderment why the world should have come to such a terrible pass. And Socialism furnishes the only true answer. This is, that the present social arrangement is unjust and only a social economy based on Socialist principles can bring justice and equality and peace and unity and happiness to a saddened, agonized world.

This is the significance of this year's campaign.

* * *

Morris Hillquit—the leading candidate of the Socialist Party, the candidate for city mayor of New York, who is the counsellor and advocate of our union, the leader of the Socialist forces of this country—is the right candidate in the right time. The working population of this city and a very large section of the intelligent business and professional people perceive that New York has never before had such a candidate for city mayor as Morris Hillquit. Thoughtful people can find in him all the qualities that an ideal candidate should possess. Hillquit is a great and well-known lawyer; he is gifted with a high intelligence; he plays an international role in the labor movement; he is a man of the people and a defender of the workers' rights.

It should be borne in mind that what formerly had been called "world politics" has become during the war a question of labor politics. The greatest worry and anxiety troubling the minds of statesmen, governments and municipal rulers of the world at the present day is the worry and anxiety of

allaying the labor unrest and providing the people with food. They know that without the food will of labor the war could not long be continued and that without proper regulation of the means of life there might be revolutions. The rulers of every country see this fact quite plainly. The daily press is watching every event connected with the demands of labor and with Socialist politics.

In Russia the Socialists and workmen are the actual rulers. In England the organized workers have a tremendous influence and they are all permeated with Socialist ideas. In other countries the Socialist leaven is working and producing far-reaching effects. Only this month the news came that four Socialists joined the cabinet of Sweden. Governments have been compelled to take over many industries, and by their action, have disposed of all the old contentions and arguments against the Socialist principle that the means of wealth production should become the property of the nation and be conducted for the benefit of the people.

In America, too, we have reached this stage; and a clear-headed, tactful Socialist and man of the people like Morris Hillquit, would be the fittest executive head, the most competent man to supervise the affairs of such an industrial city like New York.

* * *

Morris Hillquit will be a people's mayor, the elected Socialist assemblymen and other officials will work for the people and their interest.

And the same voters who will elect Morris Hillquit as Mayor, and the other candidates on the Socialist ticket for their respective offices will also vote "yes" for the constitutional amendment that aims to give the women political rights, equality and freedom. In our shops and unions we make no difference between men and women, and the working people want no difference between them in the matter of political action.

VOTE FOR WOMAN SUFFRAGE !

By Fannia M. Cohn

On November 6th the citizens of New York will vote on the constitutional amendment, providing for woman's suffrage. In plain language this means that our and your fathers and brothers will be called on to say what they think of you and your mothers, sisters, wives and daughters, and their answer will determine the question.

Our brothers on Election Day will pronounce judgment on their sisters with whom they work side by side in the shops, with whom they have fought together on the industrial field, with whom during strikes, in bleak winter weather they have stayed together on the picket line from early morn till late at night, arrested, assaulted and insulted by the police who in time of strikes make no difference between men and women.

You, our brothers, will be called on to decide whether we are intelligent enough to participate in the political life of the land, whether we can help you solve economic and social problems which press on women workers no less than on laboring men.

If you make a difference between men and women politically, employers, too, make a difference between them on the economic field. It gives the employer an opportunity to believe that woman is really inferior to

man and thus must be satisfied with less pay for equal work. It enables him to cause competition between men and women in the shops.

But who benefits from this difference being made between men and women—the employers or the workers?

It is high time for our brothers to realize that as workers it is in their interest to encourage the working women in their struggle for political equality, as well as for economic equality.

Workingmen refusing to give working women equal political rights are in league with the employers against their own sisters.

Giving the wives and daughters of the workers the vote means giving them the weapon with which they will, sooner or later help them to overthrow the present unjust system.

To argue for and against woman's suffrage seems to me a very ancient proceeding. The argument that woman should not mix in politics is out of place at the present time when women are to be found in every field of human activity.

Working women are eagerly waiting and watching for your action, and a vote in the affirmative will call forth a blessing from millions of hearts on Election Day.

The American Labor Movement in the Present Crisis

By A. R.

SOFT COAL MINERS SECURE WAGE INCREASE

Towards the end of September the soft coal miners asked for an increase of wages and threatened to strike unless their request was granted. As the cost of living continues to soar higher and higher the miners' right to a further increase was indisputable, although the previous contract has not expired.

A coal strike at this time would embarrass the government and injure the mine operators; it would likewise paralyze a number of industries. So the operators consented to a conference with miners' representatives and early last month both sides agreed on the following increase in wages:

An advance of 10 cents a ton for pick and machine mining as against the miners' demand for 15 cents. For day labor, an advance of \$1.40 a day instead of \$1.90 asked for. For yardage and dead work, an increase of 15 per cent. instead of 20 per cent. Trappers were raised 75 cents and other boys \$1.00.

The agreement is to be in force until the end of the war, provided the war does not last longer than two years. Strikes or lock-outs are prohibited and neither side can break the agreement on the plea of changed conditions.

President John P. White of the United Mine Workers, commenting on the result of the conferences, said:

With wages sufficiently attractive to hold the men in their places at the mines and with an adequate car supply, operators and miners will endeavor to co-operate to increase production to meet every need of the nation. The agreement reached will enable the men employed in and around the mines to cope with the present high cost of living.

The mine operators, however, claim that this wage increase will add 35 to 50 cents to the cost of production and made it conditional on the government raising the prices of coal to keep their profits intact.

GOVERNMENT INVESTIGATION OF THE STRIKES IN THE COPPER REGIONS

President Wilson appointed a commission to investigate the causes of the disgraceful occurrences in the Arizona copper regions at Bisbee and nearby fields, where some months ago lawless armed gangs transported thousands of striking miners from the state and subjected them and their families to cruel suffering and indignity.

In western parts the followers of the Industrial Workers of the World have been blamed for all conflicts between capital and labor. The daily press seizes upon this sensational charge as if it were gospel truth, while the real truth is that strikes occur all over the country, East and West, in many trades controlled by the American Federation of Labor, and it is no secret that the main cause of these strikes is the high cost of living and the grasping greed of factory owners.

No doubt the commission will discover the truth and bring to light the fact that western employers are brutally callous to the condition of the impoverished workers. The psychology of these employers is that their profits must continue growing whatever the consequences to their employees or the public.

The commission consists of William B. Wilson, Secretary for Labor; E. P. Marsh, President Washington State Federation of Labor; John H. Walker, President Illinois State Federation of Labor; J. L. Spangler, retired coal operator, Pennsylvania; Verner Z. Reed, metal operator and rancher, Colorado.

The main duty of the commission is to help create a better understanding between workers and owners through conference; to settle disputes and "show the active interest of the national government in furthering arrangements just to both sides, not by formal process of public hearings, but by getting in touch with workmen and employers by the more informal process of personal conversation."

The investigation started on October 10, in Globe, Arizona. Officers and active union men of the miners' union of the local testified as to the facts which had led to the brutal treatment meted out to the mine workers. George D. Smith, the secretary of the local union, produced official letters sent to the mine managers to prove that efforts had been made by the union to arrive at a better understanding peacefully and avoid the strike, but that the managers had ignored the request. The members of the commission were greatly surprised, as they had previously been led to believe that the responsibility for calling the strike rested with the unions.

Subsequently it was reported that the miners agreed to return to work unconditionally, leaving the adjustment of their grievances entirely in the hands of the commission. The strike was now settled.

STEEL MILL WORKERS ORGANIZE

The International Machinists' Union in co-operation with the organizers of the American Federation of Labor have been for some time engaged in a movement to organize the steel mill workers in and around Pittsburgh.

Considerably more than 100,000 workers are employed in the local steel mills, and more than once violent disturbances followed by bloodshed, occurred during strikes and battles with Pittsburgh detectives and strike breakers. The steel mills work day and night, seven days a week, in twelve hour shifts, and miserable wages prevail.

Some time ago an organizer of the International Association of Machinists sent a message to President Johnson of that union that a number of plants were involved in a strike of 5,000 men. Mass meetings were being held and the movement was extending. An agitation was going on among the workers of the United States Steel Corporation. The men were calm but determined to have the twelve-hour, seven-day system done away with.

THE SUCCESS OF THE CARMEN'S UNION

In his report to the annual convention of the Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric Railway Employees of America, held recently, President William B. Mahon stated that in the last two years the union has organized a large number of street car

employees of the United States and has won for its members a total wage increase of \$10,000,000 in sums ranging from 5 to 40 per cent.

During the time of its existence the union and its locals paid in sick, old age and death benefits \$2,443,554.67. The union is particularly well organized in the New England States, where it has fifty-four locals and 23,000 members. The report stresses the point that "to meet the situation caused by the increased cost of living every possible effort was made to increase the wages of the membership."

BOYCOTT AGAINST OPEN SHOPS IS LEGAL

The State Court of Appeals at Albany, N. Y., has rendered a decision last month that the boycott against the open shop is legal. The case was one where union members had refused to work on construction jobs alongside of non-union men and on materials made by non-union labor. The appellant employers contended that rules prohibiting union members to do such work constitute a boycott against the firms manufacturing such materials, injuring their business, and asked the court to declare the practice illegal and enjoin the defendant union accordingly.

But Judge Emery A. Chase decided that it is not illegal for an association of employees to have

Reasonable rules relating to persons for whom and conditions under which its members shall work. . . . Such an association may determine that its members shall not work for specified employers of labor. . . . If the determination is reached in good faith, for the purpose of bettering the condition of its members and not through malice or otherwise to injure an employer, the fact that such action may result in incidental injury to the employer does not constitute a justification for issuing an injunction against enforcing such action.

Workingmen cannot be compelled to work to their own injury, simply to increase the sale of an employer's material and his profit.

COMING CONVENTION OF THE AMERICAN FEDERATION OF LABOR

On November 6th, 1917, the thirty-seventh convention of the American Federation of Labor will open at Buffalo, N. Y. Lively and interesting debates are expected in view of the extraordinary state of affairs

prevailing this year and of the attitude of Federation officials towards questions relating to labor and the war.

The convention call states that the convention will concern itself with important subjects, and continues:

Every effort must be made to broaden the field and means for the organization of the yet unorganized workers to strive to bring about more effectually than ever a better day in the lives and homes of the toilers, to defend and maintain by every honorable means in our power the right to organize for our common defense and advancement, for the exercise of our normal and constitutional activities to protect and promote the rights and interests of the workers; and to assert at any risk the freedom of speech and of the press and the equal rights before the law of every worker with every other citizen; to aid our fellow-workers against the effort to entangle the workers in the meshes of litigation before the courts in the several states; to arouse our fellow-workers and fellow-citizens to the danger which threatens to curb or take away their guaranteed rights and freedom; the tremendous world conflict now being waged and into which our Republic was ruthlessly dragged; the maintenance of decent standards of life, work and home in war or in peace times; to help bring about an early yet desirable and permanent peace; how that peace can be secured with the establishment and maintenance of justice, freedom, and brotherhood the world over. *These and other great questions of equal importance will, of necessity, occupy the attention of the Buffalo Convention.*

The reference to the assertion of "freedom of speech and of the press and equal rights before the law," seems to indicate that the Executive Council of the Federation is not so optimistic in regard to current events; that they, too, are regarding with apprehension the cloud of reaction spreading more and more over the heretofore clear skies of America.

Censorship of the press has been introduced, and such publications as the Masses, American Socialist, Milwaukee Leader and New York Volkzeitung have been deprived of the second class mail privilege. The New York Call and Jewish Daily Forward have been cited to show cause why they should not be similarly dealt with. *All this has raised the question in many minds: Whither, to what reactionary swamps is our beloved America drifting?*

* * *

It is expected in radical circles that President Samuel Gompers will be called on to

explain a few points that are not quite clear in the organized labor ranks. One of these, no doubt, will be: Why has President Gompers entered into a sort of truce with the worst enemies of organized labor, suggesting the abolition of strikes during the war, without first ascertaining the will of the workers themselves? The spontaneous strike outbreaks throughout the country prove that the mass of the people never agreed with this suggestion and would not have approved it.

Secondly, why has President Gompers permitted an attack on the organized Jewish workers in the American Federationist, although he himself is a staunch advocate of full freedom of thought and expression, and seeing, moreover, that these expressions had no direct bearing on the trade union movement or the discipline of the American Federation of Labor? The Federation, it is believed, has exceeded its authority in this matter. No one questions that President Gompers is able and devoted to the trade union movement, but why should he ever speak and act in the name of the American labor movement without a definite mandate?

Thirdly, what was the aim of forming a new organization—the American Alliance for Labor and Democracy—when the American Federation of Labor in convention assembled is sufficiently competent to voice the wishes and aspirations of the organized wage earners? If necessary, an extraordinary convention might have been called to deal with an extraordinary situation.

The opinions of editor John P. Frey of the International Molders' Journal and Editor Paul Scharrenberg of the Coast Seamen's Journal, are very interesting in this connection: Editor Frey says:

No other group, except our own, is competent to speak for the trade union movement at this time, and no trade unionist is competent to speak authoritatively until the trade union movement itself, through conference and convention, has adopted an official attitude. An examination of some of the hasty, undigested expressions of policy which have been expressed by some local members of trade unions here and there throughout the country would lead a person who was not better informed to believe that the trade union movement had "5 varieties" of policy in connection with the present tremendous problems, which face both trade unionism and the country. There must be unity of purpose and unity of ac-

tion if we are to succeed in making our movement the power which it should be in the present crisis.

Upon this Paul Schrenberg comments:

Now we have just had another kind of conference (the American Alliance for Labor and Democracy), claiming to speak in the name of labor. It was composed of at least 57 varieties of prior Socialists, prohibitionists, trade-unionists and others. True, it was called by Messrs. Gompers and Morrison, but no one who pretends to be fair would call it a truly representative conference of the American trade-union movement. If the executive officers of the A. F. of L. had been desirous of holding a really representative labor conference to formally assure the President that labor is loyal, they certainly had it in their power so to do. Instead they stuffed their meeting with all shades and varieties of highbrows. Then they talked and resolved and declared in effect that any one who disagreed with them was necessarily either a fool or a knave, most likely the latter.

FOOD PRICES KEEP GOING UP

The latest compilation of prices, announced to-day by the United States Bureau of Labor Statistics shows principal articles of food, as a whole, 6 per cent. higher on August 15, 1914, just after the outbreak of the war, than they were on that date in 1913. There was a drop of 6 per cent. in 1915, but in 1916 prices advanced 14 per cent. and during this year they have jumped 31 per cent. From July to August this year there was a 2 per cent. increase in the combined price of the principal articles of food.

Flour prices in August were two and one-quarter times what they were in August, 1913. The increase was 130 per cent. Cornmeal advanced almost as much, with an increase of 120 per cent. Potatoes advanced 87 per cent.; sugar, 77 per cent.; lard, 72 per cent., and pork chops, 58 per cent.

During the year ending August 15, onions were the only article to decrease in price. Cornmeal doubled in price; flour advanced 79 per cent.; beans, 59 per cent., and other articles to a lesser degree.

MILK DRIVERS SECURE VICTORY

The Sheffield Farms, Slawson-Decker company agreed to recognize the union and to grant the wage scale and vacations. It practically agreed to the same conditions which the Borden Farm Products Company accepted a week before.

Union men have considered Sheffield

Farms and Borden the companies most strongly opposed to the organization of employees. Since both have agreed to treat with the union, the smaller companies will follow suit. The Empire State Dairy Company and the Alex Campbell Milk Company also accepted the union's demands.

Under the new agreement the men will be paid \$25 a week and will be granted one day off a month and one week's vacation a year. The companies will employ only union men. Many of the smaller companies already pay the scale of wages demanded by the workers. With the new organization's success against the stronger companies in mind, representatives of the men believe that in a short time all milk companies in Greater New York will be peacefully unionized.

The organization of milk drivers forms Local 584 of the International Brotherhood of Teamsters, Chauffeurs, Stablemen and Helpers.

THE NEW INTERNATIONAL

By Elbert Aidline

Brothers, sisters, fellow-workers,
Tilling Freedom's fertile field,
Under Labor's sacred banner,
Under freedom's scarlet shield.

Though Mankind be plunged in slaughter,
Though the earth be steeped in dole—
Close your ranks and march on forward
To the longed-for, cherished goal.

From the waking plains of Russia,
To the Land of Rising Sun,
Many-tongued, in many countries,
We, in Brotherhood, are one.

From America and Europe
To the walls of old Cathay,
Hand in hand, with faith undying,
We forerun the Coming Day.

And the tyrants' thrones are shaking,
Despots tremble for their sins—
And, behold the dawn is breaking,
The Eternal Day begins.

High, then, wave the flag of Labor,
Close your ranks in Freedom's fight
For the unity of nations,
For the victory of Light!

Local News and Events

(In this department, which is a regular feature of this journal every month, local life and movement is being reported for the information of our members and readers.)

Compiled By M. D. Danish

BOSTON JOINT BOARD OF CLOAK-MAKERS, LOCALS 12, 56, 73

Brother Hyman Hurwitz, the new manager of the Boston Joint Board, successor to Brother A. Snyder, writes as follows:

"The Boston locals of the Joint Board have fully borne out the truth of the old saying, 'Where there is a will there is a way.'

"The 9th of October marked one year since the International acted upon the express wish of our locals and took from us the right of local autonomy to elect local officers. This decision marked a new period in the history of the Boston cloak locals. We began to take stock of our past; to draw up a balance and to take a good look at our assets and liabilities. The new Executive Board appointed at that time, took over from the old administration a deficit of \$1,600 and also the strike at the M. & C. Skirt Co., which was several weeks old at that time. These were the items we inherited from the superseded leaders of the organization. Thanks to the tact and economy of the new officers, these liabilities were wiped out and are now a matter of the past. The International has now returned to us the right to elect our own officers and has granted us again our autonomy.

"A few weeks ago we had elections which lasted three days and which were conducted in the most democratic manner. After the elections we had a general meeting at which the officers were installed. The newly elected officers got to work quickly and are in full charge of the situation at this time.

"We are having pretty hard times as far as work is concerned, and, after an eighteen weeks period of slack our season is such that we can hardly distinguish it from the slack. Our members, however, have found work in South Framingham, where a lot of military garments are being made. The

shops are full of our workers, cutters, operators and pressers. Our men, however, are on the job in spite of the unfavorable time, and we are maintaining all the conditions in the shops which we gained during last season. An inspection of the shops brought out the fact that about 90 per cent. of our workers are in good standing in the fullest sense of the word.

"The Joint Board at its last meeting decided to have a recreation evening for our shop chairmen, whose shops are in the best condition, as regards dues paying, etc. Our hopes for the future are bright. The only question that bothers us is the scarcity of work."

ST. LOUIS CLOAK OPERATORS' UNION, LOCAL NO. 78

Ben Gilbert, organizer, writes:

"The condition of Local No. 78 is very gratifying at present. The union is at last having an influence over the members and over the trade in the city, and the income of the Local has materially improved. The meetings are not well attended lately owing to the fact that there is a scarcity of operators in the city and for weeks they have been working overtime. Now that the height of the season is over, the union is planning to call general and shop meetings, and we are certain that they will be well attended.

"We have had another echo of the strike of 1913 in St. Louis. The firm of Meyer Gasling, which was one of the biggest in the city and the most stubborn and bitter opponent of union labor—a place where the mention of the word 'union' meant immediate discharge—went into bankruptcy the other day. Despite those who so bitterly fought the union in that memorable fight, the organization is still here doing business on the old stand, while some of our enemies have gone out of existence."

NEW YORK LADIES' AND ALTERATION, TAILORS. LOCAL 80

Vice-President S. Lefkowitz reports on the recent victory as follows:

"I am glad to be able to report that the work which the International has undertaken among the New York Ladies' tailors has proved a success. Of course, it took us many weary months to accomplish it.

"The General Executive Board of the International appointed me in January to take charge of Local No. 80. I started my work on January 22nd, 1917. When I came into the organization I found that the officers did not work in harmony. The Executive members of the Alteration Tailors' Branch could not agree with the Executive members of the Ladies' Tailors. While this was going on, the workers in the trade did not interest themselves in the organization. They were disappointed, discouraged and lost all faith in themselves. However, we succeeded in bringing harmony among the members of the Executive Board. I must pay my respects to those loyal and faithful members of the union who, in spite of obstacles, have worked on the Executive Board until now.

"It was very hard to regain the confidence of the workers and to convince them of their ability to build up an organization again. Whenever I went out amongst the workers I heard many and different excuses for their not joining the organization. Some of them claimed that the ladies' tailors are not able and fit to have an organization; others said the authorities would not permit a strike now on account of the war. But we forged ahead, and as the readers of the Ladies' Garment Worker may remember, we reported the progress of our work from month to month.

We had to put forth all our efforts to organize the ladies' tailors and alteration workers during the short period of a few weeks in order to score a victory. The general strike lasted two weeks. There was not a single arrest, and we did not spend a cent on court fines, which is quite an unusual thing in a general strike. We have signed up with and gained concessions from about one hundred firms. Among these are the largest in the ladies' tailoring industry, such as Bergdorf & Goodman, Madam Thurn, Stein & Blaine and Milgrim Brothers. We also came to terms with de-

partment stores—Franklin Simon, Giddings and Gimbel Brothers.

"The conditions gained are as follows:

First, the firms agree to employ only members of the union. Every worker must have a working card signed by the representatives of the union before he starts to work.

Second, Forty-Eight (48) hours constitute a week's work.

Third, the minimum scale for a first class tailor shall be \$30.00 per week and for second class men \$26.00 per week. We also gained an increase of wages for all those workers in the industry whose wages were above the mentioned scale.

Fourth, Overtime shall be paid at the rate of time and a half. No overtime to be done Saturday afternoons or Sundays.

Fifth, All work shall be divided equally among the workers during the dull season.

Sixth, No employee shall be discharged after having been in the employ of the firm for a period of one week, except for incompetence or misbehavior. The first week's work shall be considered as a trial.

The firms agree to recognize a shop chairman and to permit an officer of the union to enter and control the shop; many other minor details of a union agreement have been granted.

"It is interesting to note that from a membership of 157, most of them in bad standing, which we had on September 4, 1917, we now have 1,500 members in good standing and a bank balance of \$2,000.00. We paid up all our debts, all strike expenses, and all other current expenses from our own resources. But, above all, we have gained the confidence of the workers in the industry and succeeded in awakening in them self-respect and reliance in their organization. The spirit in this union is as bright to-day as it was depressed in the recent past.

"The dastardly piece of work by the expelled 'leaders' of the late Local No. 1 in distributing strike-breaking leaflets to the ladies' tailors on the eve of their general strike, telling them not to have any confidence in the International, had just the reverse effect. The members are now more faithful and loyal to the International than ever before. The organization passed a resolution condemning the strike-breaking action of the leaders of the former and now expelled Local No. 1.

"In closing I want to thank all the co-workers in this movement, who helped to make this strike a success: the Executive Board which worked faithfully and loyally; Brother Hilfman, the Secretary of the local;

Brother Magnavita, the Italian organizer engaged by the International, and Brother Chasanoff, the business agent of the local.

"Now that the foundation of the organization is built, we hope to build on it a structure that will accomplish all that organization can do for the workers."

On the 15th of October a meeting of Local No. 80 was held, at which the victory of the strike was celebrated. The speakers were Jacob Panken, legal advisor of the local; B. Vladeck, city editor of the Forward; S. Yanofsky, editor of the Freie Arbeiter Stimme; S. Ninio, Vice-President of the International, and A. Baroff, General Secretary-Treasurer of the International.

It was a very enthusiastic meeting. The Executive Board presented Vice-President Lefkowitz with a silver loving cup for the good work he had accomplished for the union, and thanked the International for their co-operation.—Editor.

PHILADELPHIA LADIES' TAILORS, LOCAL NO. 76

Brother A. Laporta, recently the manager of the Italian Cloakmakers' Union, appointed by President Schlesinger as Italian general organizer, writes from Philadelphia as follows:

"As ordered by the General Office, I left New York and started my work in Philadelphia early this week. The officers of the Cloakmakers' Union in this city introduced me to the officers of Local No. 76, and, after consulting with them, I believe that I have a good view of the situation, which will serve as a basis for my work.

"I have already had two meetings with several Jewish ladies' tailors, and I also met a number of Italians. At present I am preparing a preliminary meeting for Saturday, in the Labor Lyceum in the heart of the Jewish and Italian districts, at which I will explain the purpose of my mission and the sort of co-operation I expect from them. I intend to reach the Italian newspapers through Brother Cursi, and expect to get all the assistance from that source in connection with my work.

"The situation is not very bright owing to the fact that the Philadelphia tailors have started an organization several times, and, not receiving the proper support, have given it up. However, I have good hopes and expect practical results from continuous hard work."

THE BOSTON PETTICOAT WORKERS' STRIKE

Vice-President Fannie M. Cohn, writes in this article about the petticoat workers waistmakers and raincoat makers of Boston, waist and whitegoods workers of Worcester and ladies' garment workers of Hartford, Conn., as follows:

The difference between the working conditions of the waist and dress makers who belong to the union, and the petticoat workers in Boston, has recently begun to dawn upon the latter. The waist makers are working forty-nine hours, are getting paid time and a half for overtime, have union shops and are decently treated, whereas the petticoat workers are working fifty-four hours; get the same pay for overtime as for regular hours, and their wages, instead of increasing, are becoming smaller. The treatment that the employers accord to them is arrogant and intolerable. Small wonder, therefore, that in view of these conditions the question of organizing a union began to forge itself to the front.

It began in the shop of the Superior Petticoat Company. The girls elected a committee from among themselves and went to the firm to ask for a raise in wages. The employer disregarded their request, and sneeringly referred them to the union for an increase in their wages. The workers, sixty in number, took his advice on this occasion and left the shop. As they had heard so much about the Waist and Dressmakers' Union, they went to their office to ask for a meeting room and for aid in their fight. The Waistmakers' Union generously responded to their request.

At their first meeting they decided to demand from their employer, the recognition of the union. When the firm refused to listen to this request and promised them all other concessions, the girls again and again decided not to return to work until their union would be recognized. The fight became quite bitter and a number of arrests were made in front of the shop, but this did not in the least affect the spirit of the strikers. The Massachusetts State Board of Arbitration attempted to call the firm and the representatives of the shop to a conference. We tentatively agreed to accept the proposition of the Board to meet again with the firm and to agree on as many points as possible and to leave the others for the Board

to decide upon. We came together again, but our efforts came to nothing, as we could not agree on the question of the recognition of the union by the firm. The strike lasted until October 2nd, when President Schlesinger came to Boston, and, after a conference with the firm, settled the strike on very favorable terms to the workers.

On Friday, October 26, the Royal and Peerless petticoat shops signed an agreement with the union, and as these are the biggest shops of the trade in Boston, the remaining shops will soon fall under the control of the organization and the trade will be completely organized.

During the strike we had meetings with the workers of the biggest petticoat shops, and numbers of them joined the union. In some shops the employers, in order to ward off the invasion of the organization, raised wages, in some cases as high as \$7.00 per week, but it helped very little. The prospects for a good organization in this trade are bright, as the caliber of the workers is unusually high among the Jews as well as the Americans in the trade.

The members and officers of Local No. 49 have accorded excellent treatment to the petticoat makers in the strike. They were with them on the picket line, at their meetings and have given them every possible encouragement. The petticoat makers decided to become a branch of Local No. 49 instead of asking for a separate charter from the International. At first the Executive Board of the local objected to this on the ground that the trade is distinctly different from their own, but after they listened to the arguments of the petticoat workers, who expressed a keen desire to remain with Local 49, the Board decided to take them in as a separate branch, with the provision that they may become a local for themselves whenever they desire.

In speaking of Boston I wish to say that not only is the waist makers' organization in good condition, but the cloak locals of Boston are in excellent shape to-day. They all agree that the International has accomplished a great deal by having taken over the management of the business of the Joint Board last year. All the mean and unreliable elements of the organization were relegated to the rear, and the better elements have taken their place. Brother H. Hurwitz is now at the head of the Joint

Board and is doing excellent work, assisted by the active members of the locals. There is every indication that Boston will become one of the banner cities of our International Union.

The Joint Board at present is organizing a separate branch of the finishers, which will give the women workers of the cloak trade a chance to become more active in the union. The Joint Board should also concern itself in getting the women workers of the skirt trade more interested in the organization.

The educational work which was put to the front by our last convention in Philadelphia, is gaining a foothold in a number of our locals. The conviction is growing fast that a union is strong insofar as its members are intelligently conscious of their work and position in our society, and that our unions must be made a place for varied activities which would benefit our workers, and not merely for purely economic gains and purposes. Local 49 is recognizing this as well as Locals 25 and 15 have, and the educational work among the members is becoming more and more popular. The local is arranging for an industrial exhibition for Friday, February 28th, in the biggest hall in Boston. Each shop will contribute something of its own make,—a waist or a dress—these will be sold over the counter, and the proceeds will go toward the establishment of a Unity center in Boston. The union expects to realize several thousand dollars through this venture. May all our locals follow this example.

Hartford, Conn.

The fever of organization is not confined to one place. The workers are beginning to realize that these are favorable times for their movement for better conditions; there is a scarcity of labor everywhere, and the high cost of living is a good agitator. The Hartford workers realize this fact also. At a mass-meeting which took place on October 16th, at which Vice-President Pierce, Lefkowitz and myself were present, the workers voiced the demand that the International organize them and assist them to obtain better conditions and higher wages. They wanted the General Office to send them an Italian organizer, as the percentage of the Italian workers in our trade in Hartford is very high. The International has already granted their request, and general organizer Laporta is now in Hartford,

rounding up the Italian workers for the local organization. It remains now for the Hartford ladies' garment workers to show that they are in earnest and to build up a real solid union.

Worcester Waist and Whitegoods Workers. Local 43.

The members of Local No. 43, Waist & White Goods Workers' Union of Worcester, Mass., have gone through a period of hard times recently. There has been slack in the trade and for months the shops have been closed. A number of the local workers left the city, and among them a number of our active members. I was present at a general member meeting in Worcester on October 11th, and was pleasantly surprised to find a big attendance. I informed them that arrangements had been made with Miss Sarah Hurwitz, the president of the Boston Waistmakers' Union, to visit Worcester once a week and to hold shop meetings there, and that Brother Jacobson, manager of Local 49, would come to see them once in a while, until they will be able to find a person in their own midst to act as business agent. It depends now on the members of the Worcester local to get to work and to organize each shop, so that when they have to renew their agreement in January, 1918, they may be sure of getting substantial concessions from their employers.

Boston Raincoat Makers' Local 7

The war has had a bad effect on some of our industries and a good effect on others.

The raincoat trade has been quite busy during the last few months, and there is a scarcity of labor. Consequently the workers are receiving better pay. The raincoat manufacturers have secured large army orders. This, however, does not mean that the union is free from petty troubles. As Brother Cohen, the manager of Local No. 7, explained to me the troubles are due to the frequent changes in style of the army coats. As soon as the workers became efficient in making coats of a certain design and agreed with the employers on a price, the army officers in charge of this work got out a new design for a more comfortable coat, and then this, too, was replaced by another style garment.

In general, however, Local No. 7 is in

good shape, full of life and activity. I suggest that now, while the workers are busy the Executive Board, officers and active members should make an effort to establish a defence fund.

WATERPROOF GARMENT WORKERS, LOCAL NO. 20, NEW YORK

Secretary Ida Mayerson writes.

"It is not an uncommon thing for the raincoat workers of Local 20 to strike, and ordinary stoppages are frequent because of the instability of the trade.

"Within the last year a new market for waterproof goods was created—the war orders. An unofficial committee made a blunder during the early months when these garments came into the shops; it fixed prices which were far below the prices for garments of the same standards as fixed in the agreement with the manufacturers' association and the independent firms in the trade. But as the bargain was struck our workers stuck to it, sometimes grumbling a little, but remembering the fact that discipline works out to the advantage of all.

"In July, the government demanded certain changes on the garments that they were running for over eight months, and the employers realizing that there would be a longer season than the raincoat workers had ever anticipated, thought that it was a good opportunity not only to make the workers stick to their last bad bargain, but that they could succeed in even cutting the prices despite the fact that the cost of living had almost doubled during the last year. Under a pretext of division or fixing of profits, in order to appear patriotic, they accepted a price which they claimed allowed them but from seven to eight per cent. profit. When they fixed the prices and signed the contracts, they apparently did not even for a moment stop to consider labor.

"The workers, however, refused to work at the ridiculously low price offered. For seven weeks the controversy went on. The war department, after a forced stoppage of five weeks sent over a representative of the Department of Labor from Washington, Rowland B. Mahany, to investigate the facts in the case, and to his untiring efforts and fairness is entirely due the success in obtaining a fair price for the workers. It did not take Mr. Mahany very long to determine

the fairness of the wage demanded, after taking into consideration the present high cost of living, and informed the manufacturers that 40 cents for cementers and 35c for the operators was a price that would have to stand.

"Many conferences were held. A few of the manufacturers broke the ice by settling up, and, of course, this strengthened the argument of the union that the wage asked was fair and possible to meet. The Lazarus Raincoat Co., one of the largest firms, was most stubborn, and, in fact, was the one to organize the employees into a body for the purpose of fighting the price demanded. The manufacturers were insistent on their claim, that their profits were too small to grant the demand. Fessed by the government for production on one side, and by the knowledge that there was a shortage of labor on the other side, they realized that the controversy must be ended, but did not give up the fight until a hearing was arranged before the War Industrial Board, of which Hugh Frayne, New York organizer of the American Federation of Labor, is a member. Representing the union, at this hearing before the Industrial Board, were Brother Schlesinger, our international President, Mr. Philip Berma, our manager and Mr. Simon Robinson, chairman of the local.

"Two days after the return of our committee from Washington, the manufacturers gave up their fight and settled at the price the union demanded. About a thousand or twelve hundred people were affected. The union had taught the manufacturers a lesson that wages can never go backward, and that they cannot use the mask of patriotism to exploit the workers. To-day the members feel proud of the confidence they had so rightly placed in their officers, realizing that it was through their untiring efforts that the controversy was settled so favorably.

"There are prospects for more work than ever in the trade. Cementers who left the trade some time ago because of poor prices are flocking back, and the future for the local, that had been so badly stranded after the last general strike in 1916, is brighter than ever.

perhaps not as big an organization when compared with the waterproof garment locals of other cities, but this small local is always active and wages an energetic fight against such Chicago employers as are unfair to them. The local scored a notable victory in the strike which ended a little while ago.

"As is generally known, the raincoat trade is very busy just now as the Government is placing a lot of orders for waterproof coats for the army. The manufacturers in various cities have received big orders, among whom was the firm of Kling Brothers of Chicago. The Union had an agreement with three of the contractors for this firm, who have always worked on civil garments. When this firm received the military order, they agreed upon certain prices with the workers through the contracting shops, and everything looked quite satisfactory. However, this manufacturer was informed that some firms in New York and one Chicago firm, Rosenwald & Weil, a brother of the well-known Mr. Julius Rosenwald, who maintains a big non-union clothing shop in Chicago, were paying lesser prices than he, so he attempted to follow their example and cut down on the prices. But, as he had already made an agreement with the workers and could not very well break his contract, he attempted to get a new contractor to fix up a non-union shop and get girls to work on the section system. He figured that if he could make a success of it on military work he could go on with this system and gradually get rid of the union control. He reckoned, however, without his host.

He induced a certain Mr. Meyers, who is well known to the New York and Boston raincoat makers as a non-union contractor, to open a shop with fifty machines. This Meyers brought with him from New York a few "black sheep," whom he introduced as cousins, and began advertising for girls to work on the week system. The union workers quickly understood the danger in the situation, so they decided that if they were to lose their organization which they had built up with so much sacrifice, they might as well lose it fighting. They ordered a strike in this new shop and also in the three other shops which worked for the same firm, and, it must be admitted, that they conducted their strike in a creditable way. The consequences were that after a fight which lasted three weeks, the firm

RAINCOAT MAKERS OF CHICAGO, LOCAL NO. 54

Vice-President S. E. Han reports:

"The Raincoat Makers, Local No. 54, is

had to appeal to the International, and President Schlesinger instructed me to settle the controversy. After a few conferences, the strike was settled. The workers are now making a fair living and earn from \$30.00 to \$35.00 per week and more.

"Two weeks ago they renewed agreements with other manufacturers in Chicago and received a 15 per cent. raise, without any fight. They have recently taken in about 100 new members. There is a scarcity of cementers in Chicago, and, in my opinion, good union people could easily obtain jobs here if they would first communicate with the officers of the union. The workers have on more than one occasion expressed their satisfaction and gratitude to the International for the assistance given in the winning of the strike.

"In the last issue of the *Ladies' Garment Worker* I reported about the new campaign of Local No. 100. I can say now that the results are quite encouraging. We printed two separate circulars—in English and Yiddish—to tell our people what there is to be done at this moment. We are enrolling new members every day as a result of this agitation, and the workers and employers alike are expecting big things from us. We have an organization committee of fifty local girls who are ready to do everything to organize the trade. This organization committee is growing constantly, and, as I have already informed you that even though the strike of last season was officially declared off, the conditions in the shops have improved a great deal. The wages and working hours are better practically everywhere. The workers understand that these improvements have come to them because there exists a union of the trade in Chicago, and they feel that they want a stronger union—one that will control the entire trade—and it looks very much as if their hopes will soon be realized. We have regular, well-attended meetings, at which the local situation is thoroughly and intelligently discussed.

"On Monday, October 14th, the 35th annual convention of the Illinois State Federation of Labor opened at Joliet, Ill. About 900 delegates were present at this convention. I represented Local No. 100, and introduced a resolution endorsing our present campaign and another regarding the brutal injunctions which were issued against us. The convention promises to be of great interest and I will report about it in the next issue."

HOUSE DRESS WORKERS, LOCAL NO. 41

Secretary Chateauf reports:

"Our local is stronger to-day than it has ever been before. While it is true that many of our workers have left the trade and went to Local No. 25, and the general scarcity of workers at the present time has made it impossible for us to grow in numbers, the organization has not suffered as a consequence. Our local was able to accomplish for its members within the last year a number of improvements. We were able, with the assistance of the workers, to get an increase for our workers of a dollar and, in some instances, two dollars a week in all the shops without any trouble, with the exception of one shop in which they had to strike a week in order to get the increase.

"In general I will say that while the girls used to work for four or five years before they were able to earn \$8 or \$9 a week, to-day the average wage in our trade is from \$11 to \$12 a week, and many of our girl workers are receiving from \$14 to \$17 a week. This achievement in a short period of two years, is a sign that our influence for good has very much increased.

"Our local is now preparing for the coming renewal of our agreement. We are preparing our demands which we will submit to the employers in the near future. The details of these demands will be given in the December issue of the *Ladies' Garment Worker*."

NEWARK WAIST AND WHITE GOODS WORKERS, LOCAL 113

Brother M. Bruck, manager of the Cloak-makers' Union of that city, writes:

"The campaign of the International last year to organize the white goods, waist and corset workers of Newark, did not bring the desired results. Still, the workers of these trades have bettered their conditions through that campaign, and it is safe to say that if it were not for the activities of the union, they would not have received these gains in five years. The manufacturers, fearing that the organization work of the International would result in a strong union, reduced the working hours from fifty-four and fifty-six to fifty and forty-nine in some places, and raised the wages in all the shops about ten and fifteen per cent. They also gave bonuses, Christmas parties, dances, lectures and other inducements in order to

keep the working girls away from the union.

"This counter-campaign of the manufacturers was actually a factor in hindering the work of the union, as the workers consist mainly of English-speaking and Italian girls, who as yet cannot see through the schemes and the trickery of the employers. Some of them have taken it for granted that all these improvements were given to them through the good will of the manufacturers, and it was a hard task to convince them that the motive behind these concessions was not what it seemed to be on the surface.

"As the situation stands now, it is clear to the girls who have remained with the union that it will not be practical to start an organizing campaign until next season, as on account of the scarcity of labor in the city the manufacturers still maintain the conditions which the union forced them to give the workers last year. As in all other cities where ladies' garments are made, however, the work workers will learn that the only ways that are substantial and solid are those which are wrested from the employers by the force of the workers' organization."

BRIDGEPORT CORSET WORKERS' UNION LOCAL NO. 33

Miss Mary D. D., Secretary, writes:

"We had an open meeting on September 29th, at which we had some very good speakers, music and other entertainment, and, while we did not have as large an attendance as we should have, it was very encouraging. Our main difficulty is to induce the members to attend the meetings; the rest would be easy. I visit the factories each week; there is plenty of work and the factories are advertising for help, so this is the time for us to act.

"We had an interesting occurrence here during this month. In a department in one of our factories which is thoroughly organized, the workers received an increase in wages several weeks ago. A few girls of the more selfish type, who decided that they had received all there was to be gotten from the union, refused to pay any more dues. We gave them ample time to consider this matter, but, as they were receiving from \$16.00 to \$19.00 per week and still refused to be good union people, the entire department refused to work with them,

which resulted in the discharge of every one of them by the manager. After that they became willing to pay their dues and in addition to pay any fine that might be imposed upon them by the union, but the whole department stood firm and would not allow them to return to work on account of their disloyalty. They did not return, as they were told by the manager that they could not be re-employed at any time. This shows what can be done by organization."

BONAZ EMBROIDERY WORKERS, LOCAL NO. 66.

Manager Ossip Wolinsky writes:

"Local 66, the Bonnaz embroiderers have just recently organized a new branch of the embroidery trade,—the art embroidery workers. Their work consists in drawing, stamping and painting art embroidery models on children's dresses, gowns and all kinds of novelties. There are several hundred people employed at this trade, most of them Italians and Jews. Their working hours in some shops are as long as fifty-four per week, and \$16 a week is regarded as good wages for a competent mechanic. One very rich firm in this trade,—the "Royal Society," has granted the workers in their shop a so-called "war bonus" of \$1.50 a week to cover the unusually high cost of living, but the workers cannot make a living on the miserable wages they are receiving.

The trade is divided into the following four branches: cutters, stampers, tinters and perforators. On Saturday, October 13, we had the first meeting with the art embroiderers in Schuetzen Hall, 12 St. Marks Place, which was attended by 100 people who joined the union in a body, as a branch of Local 66. We regard this as a good beginning, and will now strain our efforts to organize the entire trade. It may be interesting to note that there are employed in the art embroidery shops about 1,000 women operators, and as not all of them are under our jurisdiction, we expect to enlist the co-operation of Local 50, the Children's Dressmakers' Union, in this matter and to transfer to them all those that properly belong to them.

Local 66 has increased its membership materially since its last general strike in August. We have now 750 members, all in

good standing, and a treasury of \$5,000. The trade is slow, but our members are faithfully sharing the work among themselves in the shops and are keeping up all union standards. The shop chairmen are busy collecting money on subscription lists for the Socialist campaign and numbers of them are canvassing the citizens on behalf of the Socialist candidates. We have opened our own campaign headquarters at 196 Eldridge Street, and are doing our very best to help the Socialist candidates' victory.

CUSTOM DRESSMAKERS' UNION, LOCAL NO. 30

Brother A. Ellner, the new manager of the local, reports as follows:

"When I entered office last month I found 110 union shops controlled by this local, with a membership of about six hundred, practically all in good standing up to July 30. When the slack season began in August, the local, as was to be expected, lost control of some shops, due in part to the fact that a number of smaller employers retired from business.

"We are at present conducting a lively movement in the trade for a general improvement of conditions. In order to reorganize the few shops that were neglected since the slack period began, we have divided the city into three sections and are calling members' meetings. Shop meetings are also being held every night in order to familiarize the members with our new demands, to discuss the increase in wages and to reorganize the shops. After having canvassed practically all the shops, we have sent out a letter stating our new demands to our employers. We want an additional legal holiday with pay; one hour less work per week and an increase in wages. The last demand is not uniform, but is rated in accordance with the conditions of the shop.

"We do not expect to have a general strike in this trade in order to enforce our demands. There is a great shortage of help in the industry, and we doubt whether the employers can afford a strike at the present time. However, we are making all necessary preparations, and in our organizing work we expect to get additional co-operation from the International. We want to enroll the entire trade in the union and it would be a physical impossibility for me to handle the entire situation alone."

THE PRESS OF THE LABOR MOVEMENT

The press is the most important single factor in the emancipation of the working class. How few workingmen seem to realize this!

In this country the press of the working class has for the most part been ignored or neglected by the workers themselves as if it were a matter of no consequence to them whatever. Many workingmen support capitalist newspapers and periodicals, even scab publications, while they subscribe grudgingly, if at all, to the publications of their own class. It seems strange that workingmen should be so blind to their own interests and this is one of the reasons why they continue in bondage.

This is an age of newspapers, magazines, and periodicals, an age of literature, and the capitalist class is shrewd enough to realize the necessity of owning and controlling the press that moulds the public sentiment in accordance with the established order of things.

Wall Street, in control of the public press that teaches the whole body of our people every hour of the day, can spring an issue, however foreign to the interests of the working class, and popularize it in short order. It can lie about a strike so flagrantly and persistently as to create a popular sentiment of deadly hostility against a body of peaceable workingmen protesting against starvation wages.

In every clash between capital and labor the latter sadly feels its weakness consequent upon a feeble and inadequate press. It is the press that enlightens the masses and makes for despotism or democracy, for freedom or slavery, for peace or war, for weal or woe, for life or death. Then why not realize this and set to work, every one of us, to build up our own press and to make it strong enough to fight our battles and blaze the way to emancipation?

Each one of us can and should help to build up a working class press and make it an efficient agency in our struggle to abolish wage slavery. Each member of a union, and each sympathizer can secure an additional subscription.

Let us make the mightiest effort we have yet made to build up the press of the labor movement!—(Rockford Labor News.)

Our Free Forum

This column is for letters and short articles of members and readers on current trade union labor topics. Avail yourself of this free forum and express your views. The editor reserves the right to publish or withhold communications at his discretion and is not responsible for opinions expressed. He advises correspondents to avoid all personal attacks which may be mistaken for fair criticism, and will be glad to answer queries.

THE EDUCATION PROGRAM OF OUR UNION

Editor, the Ladies' Garment Worker:

I read with much interest the plans of the International Educational Committee to arrange courses and lectures for us on very high subjects. The plan reads very well. But a good many things are not clear to me and I should like to have them explained by the Educational Committee. My first question is: Is this meant for all the members or only for some select few? Many, for instance, are working beside me in the shop who are not interested in anything except their own personal affairs. They do not even look at a daily paper, and the outside great world is a if nothing to them. How can we draw such people into such a big plan of courses and classes?

My second question is, how is the plan going to be worked out in the smaller cities,—Baltimore, for instance, where I live and work? We haven't, as it is, enough active people in our locals here to take up the different organization matters. Very often we cannot get together a proper committee to do the needful thing at the right time and an educational committee must have special knowledge to carry out its task, or the work cannot even begin.

My third question is, how will the local courses be arranged in the smaller locals? The program runs that these are to consist of five different subjects. It seems to me that only a highly-educated person could put together the story of the local in this way to make it bring out its lesson to the members. I am not sure that any member of the local in this city could do this in the right and proper way.

My fourth question is: Would the International manage the local courses, make up the history from the local records and teach the lesson to the members of every

local? It seems to me that in the smaller locals there isn't anyone who could do this as well as a representative of the International.

My fifth and last question is, how long will it be before the International will start its general course in the smaller cities? Wouldn't it be as well for the International to teach the two kinds of courses together?

I have more questions to ask, as to me the plan is not at all clear. It would be a good thing if the Educational Committee would publish in the Ladies' Garment Worker further explanations of how it will work out its very big program. This would prepare the members for coming events.

Fraternally yours,

SAM KOHN,

Baltimore, Md.

The editor has already referred these questions to the Educational Committee, and our correspondent may expect a satisfactory explanation in the December issue of the Ladies' Garment Worker.

EDUCATION WORK THROUGH THE UNITY HOUSE

Editor, Ladies Garment Worker:

In the October number of the International magazine there are two different articles on the educational program decided by the convention. There is the official report of the chairman of the committee, Brother Elias Lieberman. Then there is an article by Miss Fannie Cohn, Vice-president of the International, who represents the General Executive Board on the Educational Committee.

I should have hoped that Miss Cohn's article would explain the official program of Elias Lieberman. Its heading "Intent and Purpose of Our Educational Program" seems to do so. But Miss Cohn does not

say a word about the local courses or International courses and what they would mean to the members. Instead of this Miss Cohn advises the "attempt to bring together all our members socially for free discussion" and "self culture" and refers to the Unity House as a means of education.

Does Miss Cohn's explanation mean that the General Executive Board has not adopted Brother Lieberman's plan, and that instead of courses on all those great subjects mentioned in his report the educational work is to consist of social gatherings, free discussion and self culture, whatever that may mean?

Or will this work be done through the Unity House, which would be a good idea, if the Unity House was not all meant for pleasure and recreation.

With many thanks for a few words of explanation,

A. D. SCHOEN.

Editor's answer.—The Educational Committee may soon issue or publish a full and clear statement of its plan of procedure. In the meantime it is necessary to point out to our correspondent something which he or she missed in both articles.

In the official report of Brother Elias Lieberman there is this sentence:

"The scheme as outlined here is a general constructive plan which may not be carried out in its entirety at once, but which is necessary as a guide in the working out of details and in the determination of policy."

It should be remembered that the report expressed the opinion of the Educational Committee and was submitted to the General Executive Board at Boston, for approval. As to the view of the General Executive Board in regard to the committee's very comprehensive plan Miss Cohn says:

"At the last quarterly meeting of the General Executive Board in Boston, a plan adopted by the joint committee was submitted, and the Board realizing that any plan of education must be gradually developed, and that no hard and fast method will work, referred the plan back to the committee with full authority to act. The committee engaged Miss Juliet Stuart Poyntz, Educational Director of the Waist Makers' Union, Local No. 25, as director of the International Educational Department."

From this it will be seen that the General Executive Board has not rejected the plan so far as the local courses and International courses are concerned, but has simply given the plan a new turn. The Educational Committee in co-operation with Miss Juliet Stuart Poyntz is now working on the details and perfecting the plan.

As all plans are more quickly accomplished if they take experience as their guide it seems to have occurred to the committee,

of which Miss Cohn is an active member, that if social gatherings and Unity Houses precede the introduction of the courses the courses will have a better chance of success. Our members, and particularly the women members, must be drawn into this big educational scheme gradually. This experience is derived from the Waist and Dressmakers' Union, Local No. 25, which started with a Unity House two summers ago. When the members were got together for recreation and summer vacation, Local No. 25 felt itself on solid ground in opening its winter Unity center for educational purposes. In Public School 40, East 20th Street, N. Y., courses of education on subjects such as are outlined in Brother Lieberman's report have been provided for the members now for the second term.

The two articles are not contradictory; they rather supplement each other. All beginnings are hard, and beginning a great work like this one may as well make a good beginning.

AFTER THE WAR—THE SIX-HOUR DAY

Editor the Ladies' Garment Worker:

I was much interested in the news from Manchester, England, published in the October issue of the *Ladies' Garment Worker*, that after the war the working hours should be only six every day, please, if it isn't too much trouble, can you give me some more information on the matter.

Yours in Unity,

D. CANTOR.

Editor's answer.—The war and after has in store for us very many surprises. That a lord of Eng'land should suggest the necessity of a six-hour working day, only shows where the wind of social ideas is blowing.

Lord Leverhulme is a great soap manufacturer, the head of the Lever Brothers concern. He is one of the very few employers in England who, years ago, introduced ideal working conditions for the several thousand employees in his soap factory. Here is what he actually said on the subject:

"The burden of taxation in England after the war will be \$6,500,000,000 yearly. To meet this the whole nation will have to work. There will be no room for idlers.

"Therefore, a solution of this one of our difficulties can be best and most readily found by working our machinery for more hours and our men and women for fewer hours. We must have a six hours' working day for men and women, and by means of six hour shifts for men and women we must work our machinery 12, 18, or 24 hours a day.

"Our men and women working in factories and mines and allied occupations, including clerical work, have been employed during

such hours each day that from mere lack of time and opportunity they can never receive proper education, and are consequently undereducated.

"If to these conditions of hours occupied in daily labor you also take into consideration that our workers are often underfed, underhoused and overcrowded in unsanitary kill-joy homes, how can we wonder at what is called 'labor unrest'?"

"Not only can we produce, when all ranks and all classes of both sexes are working for six hours each day for six days each week, all the ships, machinery, factories, homes and goods we require both for home requirements and for exchange for raw materials through our export markets, but the homes can be built in beautiful garden suburbs; we can provide adequately for education, mental and physical and military training for national defense.

"In addition, all being workers, our burden of taxation will—being then wisely laid on wealth produced—be borne by all without impoverishment or oppression on any. There must be no idle overfed and underworked men or women, or no overworked, underfed men or women.

"It has been estimated that less than half of our total population are actual producers of wealth, but if we are as a nation to make good the wastage of this war and to maintain our position among the nations of the world after we have won complete victory and the unconditional surrender of our enemies, then it will require that all able bodied men and women, from school age to dotage, of all ranks and stations, shall be workers for six hours each day for six days each week.

"There will be no place in the whole British Empire for the idle rich or the idle poor. We cannot consent as a nation to there being any loafers, nor can the British Empire become a loafers' paradise if it is to continue to exist."

RAND SCHOOL LEADER FORE- SHADOWS CO-OPERATION

Herman Kolbe, secretary of the new People's house, at 15 East 15th Street, in an interview, said:

"While the best organized Socialist party may be reduced to impotence as soon as ordinary parliamentary action is suspended, the co-operative societies survive. For these societies, being part of the industrial structure of the community, cannot be suppressed unless the whole capitalist system is suppressed along with them.

"They are, in fact, legitimate business enterprises carried on on exactly the same basis as any other business enterprise. Their revolutionary character lies in the aims and

ideals of their members, and these are beyond the power of law to change.

"In their actual structure they are capitalistic business houses, obeying every law, engaging in the buying and selling of commodities, through the same channels, using the same systems of bookkeeping, and established with the same system of control as any stock company.

"Even in devastated Belgium the co-operatives are the only business houses that have survived and have strengthened their position. In England they have grown to a point where they do a business larger than that of any other single corporation. And the Russian republic will owe its life to the fact that its industrial organization is already dominated by the co-operative banks and consumers' and producers' societies.

"Here in America the co-operative may prove to be the bulwark of the working-class movement, and may be the only medium through which Socialist propaganda can be carried on."

A TOAST FROM THE TRENCHES

By Thomas P. D. Gray

Here's to the end of kings and queens,
And general staffs and submarines!
Here's to the day when men, grown wiser,
Refuse to bow to czar or kaiser!

Here's to the end of shrapnel shell!
Here's to the end of war and hell,
The wrecks of men, the hate, the fears,
The wounds, the mighty flood of tears!

Here's to the end of exploitation,
Poverty's grinding degradation,
The waste of Competition dead,
And one Grand Commonwealth instead!

Here's to the day that is to be,
With Man and Child and Woman free!
Here's to the end of all autocracy!
Here's to the coming World Democracy!

OAKLAND WORLD.

WHY WORKING GIRLS SHOULD BE UNITED

A Call to Our Working Girls
By the International Ladies' Garment
Workers' Union

We Are Against Low Wages and Long Hours

You, as working women, ought to declare war—war against low wages and long hours. War against unsanitary conditions; against favoritism when work is scarce; against ill treatment from foremen, forewomen and doorwalkers; war against unemployment and against the terrible fear of losing one's job; and against the possibility of being told "to go" without any cause whatsoever.

* * *

Then, you ought to, as working women, declare war against bad homes and foul surroundings; against adulterated food and cheap clothes; in short, you ought to declare war against all things which are bad and unwholesome, and which are a result of low wages and long hours.

* * *

If you as an individual should suddenly decide to protest against the evils described above, it will be like a cry in the wilderness. Your protest will accomplish nothing but discharge for you, and discrimination against those in sympathy with you.

Your protest, therefore, must be multiplied by all those who work with you, be it in the factory, store, or office. Your protesting voice will then be heard from one end of the city to the other. For it will no longer be one voice, but the voice of all your shop-mates and co-workers. Your employer will no longer be able to discharge you without sufficient cause or reason. If he does he will then have to answer to the rest of the workers.

* * *

By acting together you will follow the example of those who have already realized the vital importance of uniting their forces. In the city of New York alone there are at least seventy-five thousand working women who are organized into unions. These women used to work all kinds of hours. Their work-day was as long as the employer wanted it to be. They had no say as to their wages. If they thought that they were not getting enough, they quit work—

the only thing they could do. Sanitary conditions were bad. They had no say in these matters until they got wise enough to understand that in order to make conditions tolerable they would have to act collectively. So they got together and organized a union in their trade, and as a result improved their working conditions.

In the first place they have shortened their workday. Many of them work only eight hours a day, as is the case of the bookbinders. Most of the organized women work 49 hours a week, with Saturday afternoon off all year around, while the State law provides 54 hours a week. These women when they work overtime get paid double for it. They also get paid for legal holidays and can enjoy the day at home.

Above all, they have raised their wages, demanded and got the respect of their employers. Since then they are also consulted whenever anything occurs that is apt to affect their working conditions. These organized working women have gained many more things—too numerous to mention them all here. But, bear in mind that they did not get these things as INDIVIDUALS, but because they have acted together as an organized body.

What does higher wages mean for the working women? Higher wages means a better home, more clothes and better clothes, wholesome food, more amusement; in short, higher wages means a chance to get more out of life.

Shorter hours means more time to rest, more time for recreation, more sunshine, more air; shorter hours means time to read and time to think; time to develop that which is best within you. Shorter hours means a longer life. Keep this in mind.

All this can be gotten through organization only. Alone you cannot expect to accomplish anything. And why should you try to act for yourself? You are not selfish, and we are certain that you don't want to be. On the contrary, we think that you would like to see every girl get as much as she possibly can for her work and that

she should have a shorter workday. Surely you will favor that. And because we know that you are willing and eager to see the working girl's life under more humane conditions, that we urge upon you to realize this simple fact, that together with the rest of the girls you have the power to obtain better conditions.

* * *

Get together! Organize! Organization is the hope of the working people. Begin now. Don't listen to the indifferent ones. Wake them up. Instill hope within the hopeless ones. Arouse them to act at once.

And above all—don't be deluded by welfare work. Don't get into the habit of having some one else do things for you. It will never be the thing you want. Many employers will give you rest-rooms, libraries and other forms of welfare work—in fact, everything but living wages, shorter hours, and a chance to make the conditions under which you work. Clean factories, or stores, chairs with backs, clean drinking water and proper dressing rooms, protection against fire hazard, should not be considered as welfare work as the State law provides for that. Whenever and whenever these conditions do not exist your employer violates the law. YOU can enforce it through organization only.

Get together. Organize, for now is the time, and this is the hour!

SLAVERY

By Robert G. Ingersoll

Slavery includes all other crimes. It is the joint product of the kidnapper, the pirate, thief, murderer and hypocrite. It degrades labor and corrupts leisure.

With the idea that labor is the basis of progress goes the truth that labor must be free. The laborer must be a free man.

I would like to see this world, at least, so that a man could die and not fret that he had left his wife and children a prey to

the greed, the avarice, or the cruelties of mankind.

There is something wrong in a government where they who do the most have the least. There is something wrong when honesty wears a rag and rascality a robe; when the loving, the tender, eat a crust, while the infamous sit at banquets.

The laboring people should unite and should protect themselves against all idlers. You can divide mankind into classes: The laborers and the idlers, the supporters and the supported, the honest and the dishonest. Every man is dishonest who lives upon the unpaid labors of others, no matter if he occupies a throne.

We need free bodies and free minds—free labor and free thoughts, chainless hands and fetterless brains. Free labor will give us wealth. Free thought will give us truth.

There will never be a generation of great men until there has been a generation of free women—of free mothers.

When women reason, and babies sit in the laps of philosophy, the victory of reason over the shadowy host of darkness will be complete.

The rights of men and women should be equal and sacred—marriage should be a perfect partnership—children should be governed by kindness—every family should be a republic—every fireside a democracy.

THE AGITATOR

By Berton Braley

They called him fool and traitor,
As through the land he went;
They called him agitator,
And brand of malcontent.

From pulpit and from steeple,
Upon the man forlorn,
The priests and "godly" people
Hurled wrath and bitter scorn.

They called him cheat and faker,
And drove him from the door;
They shouted, "Mischief maker!
Begone, and come no more!"

From border unto border
They hounded him, lest he
Upset established custom,
And bring on Anarchy!

UNITY ALWAYS WINS

Unity is oneness, soundness, harmony, peace. Absence of unity means dissension, disease, discord, war.

If in a class, teacher and pupil do not work together in unity, the teacher cannot do her best work and the pupils cannot advance as they should. If there is not unity among the classes of a school, the school will not count for much in the ranks of education.

Unity is the keystone of the family and the home. The family whose members do not work together in unity cannot prosper, and it will not be among the desirable elements of a community. The home where unity is not found among the dwellers thereon, cannot be what an ideal home should be—the cradle of good citizenship.

Unity in the parts of the human body means health; lack of it, disease. In the government, unity brings respect for law and order and the rights of others, and helps all that goes to make up for the advancement and prosperity of a nation. Lack of unity in the government causes crime, oppression, injustice, misgovernment, and means the decay of national life.

All the nations that in their day ruled the world came to an end because of lack of unity in the peoples. They were beaten from within before the enemy attacked them from without. So, unity is the chief source of a nation's strength. Its absence is the greatest national weakness.

A striking example of the truth of this may be taken from Russia to-day. Its immense area, the almost fabulous wealth of its natural resources, its great population—all of these count as nothing, because its people lack unity. Little Switzerland, with next to nothing in the way of natural wealth, and a small population, is more important because its people have unity.

Unity of purpose made the American Revolution possible when a mere handful of united people overthrew the government set up for them by the most powerful nation of that time. The bond of unity which held the Americans together until national independence was won, loosened a little when the war was over and this threatened the loss of the fruits of the victory and the destruction of the infant nation. The adoption of the Constitution which had for its

chief aim the forming of a more perfect union, restored and strengthened the ties of national unity.

If there is one cause to the success of which more than any other, unity is essential, the cause of labor is that one. Unity is its very life, absence of unity or discord, its sure failure—its certain death.

Whatever labor has by organization gained for humanity, the wonderful reforms it has brought about in the condition of the workers, the shorter working day, the larger pay, the betterment of the surroundings in which the worker labors, the increased protection for his bodily safety, health and life, the ever-lessening use of child labor—all the other splendid things that organized labor has brought to pass—have all been obtained by unity among the workers.

Labor has never failed to gain its demands when there has been unity in the ranks. Unity is labor's only necessary arm of defense, its irresistible, peaceable weapon. Labor can have whatever it wants and get whatever it asks, when unity of purpose and action backs up its desires and supports its demands.

May labor learn to appreciate the vast power of unity, and to estimate its true value. When each one works for all and all work as one, then, and only then, will Labor come into its real kingdom—the sovereignty of the world.

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Equal Rights

By Abraham Reisin

Translation from the Yiddish by A. Rosebury

For nearly a year Harry, the tall, dark young man of twenty-five winters, has been "going out" with little, charming Ida of twenty summers. Their love compact was already sealed with a small \$5.00 golden ring presented to Ida by Harry; and secured with a 49-cent necktie given to Harry by Ida. As yet they did not entertain the idea of entering the blissful stage. Neither Ida nor Harry had any parents in this country to rush them into marriage. Furthermore, they both held that "sweethearts" is a much nicer appellation than "husband and wife." Of course, the word "husband" did not have so repugnant a sound, but as to the word "wife"—both recoiled from the very mention of it.

"An ugly word," Ida pouted bewitchingly. "A coarse word," Harry agreed.

They found it very pleasant to meet several times a week at certain prearranged places—below an elevated train station or on the corner of a quiet street. Ida was never punctual. She was always ten minutes late, in addition to the ten minutes which Harry was accustomed to regard as inevitable. At such times Harry betrayed considerable impatience. "It is not right" to be so unpunctual, "I am going to tell her about it," he thought. But when he perceived her in the distance a kindly smile lit up his face as he started out to meet her, and when she asked, "Have you been waiting long, Harry?" he answered good-humoredly: "It doesn't matter, Ida; it's pleasant."

Harry knew for certain that after their marriage this state of suspense would come to an end. There he would wait for him in a small bed-sitting room apartment and everyone visiting them would guess the truth and smile knowingly. . . . Isn't it better, he thought, to steal into her small room, where there is a small, narrow bed, spotlessly white, and dare not even sit down on its edge, than his loving Ida reassuringly insists that he must sit on the bed, because the only chair the "missis" has placed in her room—alas, it was worse than useless.

Or—his stealthy coming out of the little room in Ida's company and Ida's cheeks flaming red from his hot kisses, and the cold water she applies to them that people should not notice, but without avail, and she pretends to be mad with him:

"Harry, my cheeks burn like fire," while Harry assures her that it is only her imagination, and jokingly remarks that every criminal feels his guilt.

Ida bursts out into her usual ringing laughter, and while descending the stairs Harry once more demonstrates his love with a fresh impetus, and kisses her again. Ida feigns real anger and admonishes him:

"Harry, you are not at all careful; people might see us. . . ." and suddenly explodes into a fit of such loud laughter as to make Harry summon all his powers of restraint not to kiss her again. But they are already nearing the street and content themselves with strong embraces and close nestling to each other.

Both know that all this will vanish after the wedding ceremony has been performed, and the happy pair will not think of marriage.

Even from a practical consideration marriage surely does not pay, Harry thinks. He earns \$15.00 a week and lives like a sport. He has three suits of clothes. One was made to order and cost \$25.00; another he bought for \$15.00 and yet another is a \$10.00 working suit. As to neckwear—besides the tie that Ida gave him, he has six others, quite new, and three more that just require pressing. Then he has the red tie which he wears on the First of May and occasionally at strike demonstrations. . . .

To say nothing of other trifles. So, for instance, he has some six dozen collars. Whenever the stores show a new style collar Harry buys a couple, or three; and even as to shirt waists, which are considerably dearer,—he has two woven with silk, and a genuine silk one bought at a sale. . . . Shoes he has two pairs, black for winter, tan for summer and "Oxfords" for sunny summer days when he goes to Coney Island.

Being single, \$15.00 is quite a sum of

money.*) One can afford even things for the mind. Thus he buys two papers every day—a radical paper dealing with matters in which he is concerned as a working man, and a national paper which discusses the interests of his parents in the old country. On Sunday he buys, in addition, a 5 cent paper, from which he clips the pretty photographs and gives them to Ida.

In a word, Harry as a singleman lives free and easy. He has all that a sport of his class requires, and enough to spare for the purpose of "going out" with Ida several times a week when he spends a good few cents to have a good time.

His greatest pleasure is when he sits with Ida in a restaurant and orders of the best, going as far as strawberries with cream in the summer and a baked apple with cream in the winter. Upon receiving the two checks from the waiter he figures the sums together carefully, tips the waiter like a sport, lets Ida go in advance, and stops at the cashier's desk, as if to say: "You may go Ida; I'll pay."

Having paid the bill Harry feels proud of the fact, as if he had just performed a deed of much significance.

Out in the street Ida becomes inquisitive and enquires.

"Have you paid much, Harry?"

Harry brushes the query aside with a wave of his hand:

"Oh, just a trifle."

But this answer betrays the proud voice of the man who pays for the woman. . . . And Ida puts her little hand into his outstretched arm and they trot off somewhere to a moving picture house.

Again he stops at the cashier's window, paying for her admission as well as for his. This process of treating her makes him proud and manly . . . even though he does it with an easy-going manner and a certain grace. . . .

Ida took all these treats as quite natural. Of course, the man pays for the lady. But sometimes she would remark:

"You know, Harry, I often wish I could pay for you," and then she would laugh and add: "Yes, I want to give you a treat."

At this Harry would feel seriously offended and assume an expression as if his most sacred rights were being invaded.

"Don't talk foolish stuff, Ida. Out of your \$7.00 a week you will treat me!"

"Well . . . of course" . . . Ida would stammer confusedly, "not now. I mean later, when I'll start working at dresses, and will earn \$15.00 a week!"

"You, \$15.00 a week!" and Harry looked at her almost scornfully.

"Sure enough . . . You don't believe that a girl can earn \$15.00 a week?"

"Yes," Harry murmured dissatisfied. "Maybe there are such . . . but you don't hardly need it."

And whenever Ida referred to her prospective \$15.00 wage Harry listened, dubiously shook his head, smiled, and, as if jealous of Ida aspiring to a man's wages, he admonished her saying:

"Get this foolish stuff out of your head."

"It isn't foolish stuff," Ida said laughing. "It will be the cleverest thing."

And looking straight into Harry's eyes she said teasingly: "Then, I'll pay the checks at the window. Won't it be grand?"

At this Harry felt really angry, and clinched the argument with a forced smile:

Well, we'll see. . . .

At last Ida's expected day arrived. A friend of hers, after much effort, took her into the dress shop where she was employed and initiated her into the art of operating at dresses and now she was earning the long wished for sum of \$15.00.

For the first two weeks she kept the fact secret from Harry because, not having completed the required number of garments she did not earn the full sum. But on the third week, having become full-fledged she found on the following Monday \$15.00 in her pay envelope. That Monday evening she was to meet Harry, and she was not late. Harry was surprised.

"You have come on time, Ida."

"Yes, I have good news, Harry, and was in a hurry."

"Good news!" Harry wondered. "What can it be?"

"Come let us have something to eat, first, I am so hungry." She took his arm and led him in the direction of a familiar restaurant.

On the way she stopped, looked Harry in the eyes and said roughly:

"Harry, to-day I 'blow.'"

Harry with inner consternation and smiling faintly:

*) The story was written long before the present rise in the cost of living.—Editor.

"Don't be foolish, Ida!"

"Harry, I mean it seriously," Ida said with determination. "To-night I pay for supper," and she laughed good humoredly.

Harry was on the point of making a remark, when Ida came in and with beaming face began chatting pleasantly: "And after supper I'll take you to the theater, a real theater, you know, not a moving picture place. We'll see a serious drama. . . . You know where On Broadway. . . .

First balcony, at . . . I'll pay."

Again she stopped, and brimming over with joy and happiness she opened her pocketbook and produced the pay envelope.

"Here, count it," she said, handing Harry the envelope.

Harry took the envelope with quivering fingers, opened it and saw inside a ten dollar bill and a five dollar bill. . . .

"Fifteen dollars!" he exclaimed awestruck.

"Yes, I am already working in the place I told you, at dress-making," she announced triumphantly.

Harry felt angry without any reasonable cause and said:

"You are a foolish girl."

"You are a fool yourself," Ida mocked good-humoredly, "but all the same I'll give you a treat to-night. . . ."

Harry followed her as if paralyzed by the shock of a great misfortune. Ida was in high spirits and laughing, while he could not find the right words to fit into her jovial mood. Finally he ventured sheepishly:

"Do you know what, Ida? in that case we can get married. . . ."

"Is that so?" Ida laughingly queried. "Now you want to be married, do you! A rich bride you want, maybe! Wait a while, let me save up a few hundred dollars. . . . and then I'll think it over and first see if it'll pay me. . . ." and watching him to see the impression of her words she burst out in loud laughter.

Harry laughed, but his laughter was not spontaneous. In his heart he felt sad and miserable.

They entered the restaurant.

Ida merrily called to the waiter.

"It is not proper," Harry whispered in her ear. "A lady should not call the waiter; a man does that."

"It doesn't matter," Ida brushed aside the point. "To-night I will play your role. I have always envied you. I so wanted to be in your place. Well, Harry, what will you take? Something good. I'll pay!"

Harry thought that she was just playful, but he answered earnestly:

"I won't take much. I don't feel hungry."

"Take whatever you wish," she generously urged.

After supper she quickly seized the two checks handed by the waiter and vigorously pressed them in her fist.

"Hand over those checks, Ida," Harry commanded, though smiling.

"Oh, no," Ida said with great determination, proudly striding to the cashier's desk, and in the same gay mood she handed the two checks with a five dollar bill to the cashier, a tall slender brunette with splendidly curled hair. The latter looked at her, then at Harry, smiling faintly.

"For two!" She pointed at Harry, and, taking the change, she walked out proudly with Harry close upon her heels. . . .

Outside, Harry disconcerted, could not find expression. After a pause he said abruptly:

"Ida, you acted strangely; you have simply insulted me."

"Why?" Ida laughed.

"Why, by paying for me."

"Then why have you insulted me so many times?" Ida demanded and became serious.

"I have insulted you! When?" Harry wondered, staring at her.

"Each time you paid for me. Do you think it is so pleasant! Always you must pay! Why can't I do it sometimes? Do you grudge me the pleasure? Oh, you little egoist!" she said triumphantly relaxing into her laughing mood. "You don't want us, girls to have equal rights with you. . . ."

Harry's words failed him. He smiled and grew serious in turns, but he felt that this equality was new and revolutionary and, like every innovation, it frightened him.

And he pressed Ida to his breast tighter than ever, as if anxious not to lose her. . . .

Directory of Local Unions (Continued)

LOCAL UNION	OFFICE ADDRESS
40. New Haven Corset Workers.....	12 Parmelee Ave., New Haven, Conn.
41. New York Wrapper and Kimono Makers.....	22 W. 17th St., New York City
42. Cleveland Cloak and Suit Cutters' Union.....	314 Superior Ave., Cleveland, Ohio
43. Worcester White Goods and Waist Workers.....	126 Green St., Worcester, Mass.
44. Chicago, Ill., Cloakmakers.....	1815 W. Division St., Chicago, Ill.
45. Syracuse, N. Y., Dressmakers.....	913 Almond St., Syracuse, N. Y.
46. Petticoat Workers' Union.....	22 W. 17th St., New York City
47. Denver, Colo., Ladies' Tailors.....	244 Champe St., Denver, Colo.
48. Italian Cloak, Suit and Skirt Makers' Union.....	231 E. 14th St., New York City
49. Boston Waistmakers.....	724 Washington St., Boston, Mass.
50. New York Children's Dressmakers.....	22 W. 17th St., New York City
51. Montreal, Canada, Custom Ladies' Tailors.....	387 City Hall Ave., Montreal, Canada
52. Los Angeles Ladies' Garment Workers.....	218 S. Broadway, Los Angeles, Cal.
53. Philadelphia, Pa., Cloak Cutters.....	244 S. 8th St., Philadelphia, Pa.
54. Chicago Raincoat Makers.....	409 S. Halstead St., Chicago, Ill.
55. Springfield Corset Workers.....	643 1/2 Main St., Springfield, Mass.
56. Boston Cloakmakers.....	241 Tremont St., Boston, Mass.
57. Cleveland Waist and Dressmakers.....	314 Superior Ave., Cleveland, Ohio
58. New York Waist Buttonhole Makers.....	80 E. 10th St., New York City
61. Montreal, Canada, Cloak and Skirt Pressers.....	37 Prince Arthur E., Montreal, Canada
62. New York White Goods Workers.....	35 Second St., New York City
63. Cincinnati Cloakmakers.....	5th St. and Central Ave., Cincinnati, Ohio
64. New York Buttonhole Makers.....	57 W. 21st St., New York City
65. St. Louis Skirt, Waist & Dressmakers' Union.....	Fraternal Building, St. Louis, Mo.
66. New York Bonnaz Embroiderers.....	103 E. 11th St., New York City
67. Toledo Cloakmakers.....	120 W. Bancroft St., Toledo, Ohio
68. Hartford Ladies' Garment Workers' Union.....	99 Canton St., Hartford, Conn.
69. Philadelphia Cloak Finishers.....	244 S. 8th St., Philadelphia, Pa.
70. Toronto Skirt and Dressmakers.....	194 Spadina Ave., Toronto, Canada
71. Chicago Ladies' Tailors.....	2726 Crystal St., Chicago, Ill.
72. Baltimore Dress and White Goods Workers.....	1023 E. Baltimore St., Baltimore, Md.
73. Boston Amalgamated Cutters.....	8 Lovering St., Boston, Mass.
74. Vineland Cloakmakers' Union.....	H. Miller, 601 Landis Avenue
75. Worcester, Mass., Cloakmakers.....	25 Columbia St., Worcester, Mass.
76. Philadelphia Ladies' Tailors.....	1737 S. 9th St., Philadelphia, Pa.
77. Waterbury Ladies' Garment Workers.....	54 Burton St., Waterbury, Conn.
78. St. Louis Cloak Operators.....	Fraternal Bldg., 11th and Franklin Aves.
80. Ladies' Tailors, Alteration and Special Order Union.....	725 Lexington Ave., N. Y. City
81. Chicago Cloak and Suit Cutters.....	909 N. Homan Ave., Chicago, Ill.
82. N. Y. Cloak Examiners, Squarers & Bushelers' Union.....	228 Second Ave., N. Y. City
83. Toronto, Canada, Cutters.....	251 Augusta Ave., Toronto, Canada
84. Toledo Ladies' Garment Cutters' Union.....	425 Parker Ave., Toledo, Ohio
85. Cincinnati Skirtmakers.....	5th St. and Central Ave., Cincinnati, Ohio
86. St. John Ladies' Garment Workers' Union.....	St. John, N. B., Canada
90. Custom Dressmakers' Union.....	Forward Bldg., 175 E. B'way, N. Y. City
92. Toronto, Canada, Cloak Pressers.....	251 Augusta Ave., Toronto, Canada
98. Cincinnati Skirt Pressers' Union.....	5th St. and Central Ave., Cincinnati, Ohio
99. Pittsburgh Ladies' Tailors.....	132 Worcester St., Pittsburgh, Pa.
100. Chicago Waist, Dress and White Goods Workers.....	1579 Milwaukee Ave., Chicago, Ill.
101. Baltimore Ladies' Tailors.....	1023 E. Baltimore St., Baltimore, Md.
102. Montreal, Canada, Raincoat Makers.....	1193 Clark St., Montreal, Canada
105. St. Louis Ladies' Tailors.....	Fraternal Bldg., 11th and Franklin Aves.
108. Ladies' Neckwear Cutters.....	6 E. 17th St., New York City
110. Baltimore Ladies' Garment Cutters' Union.....	1023 E. Baltimore St., Baltimore, Md.
111. Cleveland Raincoat Makers.....	314 Superior Ave., Cleveland, Ohio
112. Montreal, Canada, I. dies' Waist Makers.....	147 Colonial Ave., Montreal, Canada
113. Newark Waist and White Goods Workers.....	103 Montgomery St., Newark, N. J.

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